JPRS-SEA-86-058

4 APRIL 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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JPRS-SEA-86-058

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

BURMA

VOPB Reports 18 January Attack, 1985 Combat Results
(Voice of the People of Burma, 23 Mar 86) 1

INDONESIA

Chamber of Commerce Delegation To Visit East Europe
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 10 Mar 86) 2

Suharto Tells Governors To Develop Nonoil Commodities
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 6 Mar 86) 3

End To Dependence on Oil Urged
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 4 Mar 86) 4

Briefs

Transmigration From Central Java 5
Meager Land Possession Reported 5
Balinese Transmigrants to Irian Jaya 5
MAS-Garuda Joint Service 5
Jayapura Airport Expanded 6
Compulsory Study of Indonesian 6

LAOS

'Talk' Column Continues Focus on Thai Policy
(PASASON, various dates) 7

Scores 'Cobra Gold,' Possible U.S. Bases 7
Hails Thai Peace Movement 8
Analyzes Border Disputes, 17 Provinces 9
Recalls Good Feelings, Discusses Northeast 10

LPA-SRV Forces' Positions, Cross Border Operations Noted
(Various sources, various dates) 12

Support for Thai Resistance 12
Efforts Against Lao Resistance 13

ERRATUM: Souphanouvong Greets Asian Buddhist Conference
(KPL, 13 Feb 86) 15

ERRATUM: Phoumi Vongvichit Meets With Thai Monks
(KPL, 19 Feb 86) 16

MALAYSIA

Government Plans No Royal Commission on Finances
(BERNAMA, 25 Mar 86) 17

Briefs

BBC Invited To Help 18
New Greek Envoy 18

PHILIPPINES

Briefs

Ilocos Houses Burned 19

SINGAPORE

Judge To Examine Charges Made by Opposition MP
(THE STRAITS TIMES, 22 Mar 86) 20

REUTER Correspondent Ordered Out of Country
(A. Karim Shukor; BERNAMA, 24 Mar 86) 21

THAILAND

Reaction Continues Over Athit Extension Possibility
(BAN MUANG, various dates) 22

Columnist Opposes Move, by Ta Mo Lo 22
Editorial Protests 'Outside Interference' 23
Democrat MP Wants Athit To Retire 24
Phichai: 'Athit Not Enemy' 24

Combat Unit Ammunition Resupply, U.S. Stockpiles Noted
(MATICHON SUT SAPDA, 2 Mar 86) 26

Cartoon Scores Possible Reopening of U.S. Base
(BAN MUANG, 16 Feb 86) 28

Publisher Assails Dictators, U.S. Use of Influence
(Rattana Yawapraphat; LAK THAI, 6 Mar 86) 29

Air Force Secretary, Commo Minister's Brother, Profiled
(Nanthana; DAILY NEWS, 17 Feb 86) 31

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Crimes Against Socialist Property Discussed
(Pham Thai; PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA, Nos 2-3, Mar-Jun 85) 33

Practical Viewpoints Toward Combat, Development Urged
(Editorial: TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Dec 85) 37

Ha Dong Party Committee Leads Mass Security Movement
(Bui Dang Ty; NHAN DAN, 14 Jan 86) 42

Naval Personnel Forbidden To Drink Spirits, Beer
(NHAN DAN, 11 Jan 86) 45

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

Vietnam-India Economic-Commercial Relations Reviewed
(Le Khac; NGOAI THUONG, Nov 85) 46

Vietnamese-Soviet Cooperation Reviewed
(NGOAI THUONG, Nov 85) 50

MPR Envoy's Statement on MPA Anniversary
(Gelegiyn Adiyaa; Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Mar 86) .. 53

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Resolution Reviews Haiphong's Achievements, Sets 1986 Tasks
(HAI PHONG, 14 Jan 86) 54

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

Forty Years of Vietnam's Economic Accomplishments Reviewed
(NGOAI THUONG, Sep 85) 71

Recent Economic Policies Explained
(TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN, Oct 85) 80

Dong Nai Party Committee Discusses 1986 Plan
(Thien Anh; NHAN DAN, 14 Jan 86) 84

Hai Phong Strengthens Market Management
(NHAN DAN, 14 Jan 86) 86

Hanoi on Problem of Manipulation of Pork Prices
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Mar 86) 87

Ho Chi Minh City Bank Issues New Regulations (NHAN DAN, 11 Jan 86) 88

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Briefs

HCM City Party Education Courses 91

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Table of Contents of TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jan 86 92

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 94

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of NGOAI THUONG Sep 85 100

Table of Contents of TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN Sep 85 101

Table of Contents of TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN Oct 85 103

Table of Contents of NGOAI THUONG Nov 85 105

Table of Contents of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Dec 85 106

BURMA

VOPB REPORTS 18 JANUARY ATTACK, 1985 COMBAT RESULTS

BK230838 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0130 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Combat news: On 18 January 1986 a People's Army unit attacked the military government's mercenary 10th Infantry Regiment at (Nan Au Lin) in Shweli Valley, killing two enemy soldiers; the enemy troops fled.

On 26 January, an attack by a small People's Army unit at (Sehauk) in Shweli Valley killed a military government mercenary sergeant and wounded two others.

Consolidated battle report on battles fought by the People's Army and the people in northeastern Burma during 1985:

During 1985 the People's Army and the people fought with the enemy 217 times in northeastern Burma. According to incomplete reports, during these battles 398 enemy soldiers were killed, 448 were wounded, and 1 was taken prisoner. Hence a total of 847 enemy soldiers were put out of action. A total of 26 [figure as heard] weapons--including 2 pistols, 6 carbines, 7 G-2's, 4 G-3's, 1 G-4, 2 rifles, 1 collapsible 79-mm mortar, 1 40-mm mortar, and 1 75-mm recoilless gun--and 3,500 rounds of ammunition was seized.

Consolidated battle report of the Shan State Army [SSA] for 1985: During 1985, the SSA attacked the enemy 59 times, killing 223 enemy soldiers and wounding 340 others. One was captured and one defected to the SSA after surrendering. Hence, a total of 566 [figure as heard] enemy soldiers was put of action. It was reported that 29 weapons and some military equipment were seized.

/9274
CSO: 4211/38

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION TO VISIT EAST EUROPE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Mar 86 pp A3, A4

[Text]

Jakarta, March 9 (ANTARA).-- A delegation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) will visit East European countries (Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Poland) and Austria from April 6 to 25.

The trade delegation will be led by its general chairman, Sukamdani Sahid Gitosardjono.

In Europe, Sukamdani said, the mission will hold discussions as an effort to promote the export of Indonesia's non-oil/non-gas commodities.

He said, in order to open the European market, good management and marketing strategy are needed.

Sukamdani warmly welcomed the insurance program for exporters which had been introduced in 1982.

"Since 1982, the government had shown its support for non-oil/non-gas exports by issuing a new policy in the government's regulation No.1 of that year. But, only few people knew the regulation because its realization had not been carried out in an effective way", he said.

Sukamdani urged the government agencies, such as the National Agency for Export Development (BPEN), to work more actively so they can monitor national export activities, such as the supply of raw materials, processing, commercial law, finance, banking, insurance, transportation etc., in buying countries.

Drop in oil price

According to Sukamdani, in spite of the drop in oil price, Indonesia still have a "reserve sector", namely the agricultural sector, to maintain the development momentum.

He said, there is still room for the expansion of agriculture and industry, to support the national development.

Even if there is no additional investments, he added, many industrial products could be absorbed by the home market.

The government has predicted the drop of oil price since 1982. That is why the government issued regulation No.1, 1982, to support non-oil/non-gas exports, he added.

/13104
CSO: 4200/827

INDONESIA

SUHARTO TELLS GOVERNORS TO DEVELOP NONOIL COMMODITIES

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Mar 86 p A6

[Text]

Jakarta, March 5 (ANTARA).-- President Soeharto has instructed all Indonesian governors to exert the greatest efforts develop non-oil commodities in the provinces particularly by improving the quality of their products.

The President gave this instruction Wednesday when he received the governors at the Bina Graha presidential office following a limited cabinet session discussing economy, finance and industry.

"We must not lose heart in facing the increasingly great challenges of the current economic condition as a result of uncertain movements of oil prices", spokesman for the home affairs ministry Faisal Amin quoted the president.

He said President Soeharto stressed the importance of sharpening regional development priorities as well as removing regional policies that might create high-cost economy.

Despite the diminished state budget for 1986/1987, the President noted that the amount of funds allocated for regional development was the same as last year and there was even an increase in the allocation of funds for rural and village development particularly those under the Presidential Instruction programs.

In the one-hour session, President Soeharto also appealed to the governors to make good preparations for the coming general elections in their respective areas.

/13104
CSO: 4200/827

END TO DEPENDENCE ON OIL URGED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Mar 86 p A7

[Text]

Jakarta, March 4 (ANTARA).- Coordinating Minister for Economy , Finance and Industry Prof. Ali Wardhana is of the opinion that Indonesia has to free itself from its dependency on oil, which means that export of non-oil/gas commodities should be further stepped up.

Speaking at a seminar to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the New Order here on Tuesday, the minister further said steps should be taken in order to enhance the export drive of non-oil/gas commodities because two-thirds of the state revenues still depended on oil the sector.

For this purpose, he went on, agricultural sector as a source of foreign exchange and the state revenues from taxes should also be accelerated , while the oil prices are still low.

Concerning the tax, Minister Ali Wardhana admitted that the number of tax payers has increased compared with that of previous years, but he is convinced that all of the tax payers have not been fulfilling their obligations.

On the occasion the minister also reminded that the industrial sector has to support the development of the agricultural sector.

Explaining the successful achievements of the New Order government since the First to the Third Five Year National Development Plans (PELITA I) to PELITA III), the minister stressed that the achievements have to be maintained in order to ensure the continuation of the development programs.

The on-going three-day seminar is participated in by government officials, law makers, youth leaders, academicians and other figures.

/13104
CSO: 4200/827

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

TRANSMIGRATION FROM CENTRAL JAVA--Central Java sent 2,095 families consisting of 8,457 lives to resettlement centres in Irian Jaya, Sumatera, Sulawesi and Kalimantan during the month of February, it was learned here Saturday. A source of the Central Java office of the Ministry of Transmigration said the new settlers came from several regions of the province. The source added that in the new resettlement centres they will be working in several nucleaus estate projects. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 March p A2] /13104

MEAGER LAND POSSESSION REPORTED--Around 8.7 million out of about 19 million farm families found in Indonesia possess less than 0.5 ha of land each, Junior Minister for Promotion of Food Production Ir.Wardoyo has stated. Speaking before members of the Indonesian Farmers Association (HKTI) here last weekend, the junion minister said further that with the limited farmland HKTI members should be able to increase the productivity of their ricefields. HKTI should be able to function as a partner of the government in the promotion of economic growth, Wardoyo said, adding that the association should be able to seek fund sources to help its members increase their productivity. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Mar 86 p A5] /13104

BALINESE TRANSMIGRANTS TO IRIAN JAYA--During PELITA IV (fourth five-year development plan, 1984-1989) 1,000 transmigrant families from Bali will be resettled in Irian Jaya province. Data obtained by Antara from the Irian Jaya provincial transmigrant office Monday showed that for the 1986/1987 fiscal year Bali provincial administration will send 300 families for resettlement at transmigration sites in the Jayapura area. The first batch of 25 families have already arrived at Arso IV transmigration site, while the remaining are scheduled to be resettled at Arso V. Arso transmigration project some time ago was surveyed by a number of Bali officials to see for themselves local conditions, mainly relating to soil fertility and communication facilities, which connect the transmigration site with Jayapura. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Mar 86 p A2] /13104

MAS-GARUDA JOINT SERVICE--The Malaysian Airline System (MAS) and Garuda Indonesia Airways will start a joint service between the Indonesian island resort of Bali and here beginning June. MAS Managing Director Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman, announcing this said the agreement for the direct twice-weekly service would be signed here on March 10. He said the joint service would benefit the two countries, adding that MAS hoped to lure more tourists from the United States, Europe and Japan to make stop-overs here en route to Bali. "From Australia, we hope the Australians holidaying in Bali will come to Malaysia when the new service starts," he added. Datuk Abdul Aziz told reporters after the launching of MAS' new uniforms for its staff, said MAS would be flying a Boeing 737 aircraft to the island resort with Garuda using a DC-9. He said the cost and revenue the operations would be shared by both airlines. He also said that both airlines were still negotiating on a joint service between Jakarta and here. MAS and Garuda currently operate four and two services weekly between the two capitals respectively. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Mar 86 p A1] /13104

JAYAPURA AIRPORT EXPANDED--The Sentani airport in Jayapura, Irian Jaya is now capable for DC-9's aircraft to land on its runway after it was extended to 1,850 m and 45 m wide. The minister is expected to open the maiden flight of the DC-9s next Thursday, a source of the Sentani airport said, Wednesday. The Sentani airport earlier has 1,850 m long and 30 m wide runway for light planes such as Fokker-28s. Chief of the local Air Communications office M.Panggabean told ANTARA, the airport now has a new flight safety facility which is called Instrument Landing System (ILS). The construction of this runway was completed last December. It should have to be opened for DC-9 planes since last January, but was postponed until next Thursday. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Mar 86 pp A2, A3] /13104

COMPULSORY STUDY OF INDONESIAN--East Timor Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao on March 1, 1986 issued an instruction making the study of Bahasa Indonesia for government employees and the people in the province compulsory. All heads of government offices have been asked to fix a date where government employees can have an hour lesson of Bahasa Indonesia at the end of every working day, both written and orally, head of the public relations and protocol of East Timor T.B.M. Sinaga said here Thursday. Governor Carrascalao issued the instruction since a great number of people including government employees in the province are yet able to speak and write Bahasa Indonesia. The instruction will be effective until in all villages of the province. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Mar 86 p A7] /13104

CSO: 4200/827

LAOS

'TALK' COLUMN CONTINUES FOCUS ON THAI POLICY

Scores 'Cobra Gold,' Possible U.S. Bases

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Feb 86 pp 3, 4

['Talk': "They Never Learn Their Lesson"]

[Text] On 8 February 1986 the Thai newspaper THAI RAT said that during the Indochinese war [they were saying] "when there is happiness we enjoy it together and when there is danger we fight together" with the United States, and the Thai leader had the excuse that "it was better to fight outside the country than inside" in exchange for so-called "blood" money. However, it was fortunate that they had the U.S. base moved out first, otherwise we would have no way to tell how much the war in Indochina would have involved Thailand.

These little things are enough to make the Thai people remember the loss of their beloved children. The Thai reactionary leaders were willing to sacrifice their nation's sacred land for the imperialists' base for the purpose of invasion, and were willing to send Thai soldiers to fight in the dirty U.S. war against the three nations in Indochina. Although it has been over 10 years now, the wailing of widows, orphans and the crippled continues loudly. This is because now the Thai reactionary power-holding clique continues to allow the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries to use Thai territory for the military bases so they can go back to incite unrest in Cambodia under the direct support of the Thai armed forces, causing more deaths and injuries among Thai soldiers who are the people's children. However, it is unlikely that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who blindly serve foreign countries know enough to change their course. On the contrary, they have even increased the preparations for military maneuvers with the United States under the code name "Cobra Gold 86" along the Thai-Cambodian border. The aim is to threaten the neighboring countries and to prepare for the revival of U.S. military bases in Thailand. On 15 February the Australian Radio broadcasted that Admiral Sontee Boonyachai, deputy prime minister of Thailand, had proposed that "Thailand should consider allowing the United States to revive their military base in Thailand." In fact, although an official announcement was made to move the U.S. military base out of Thailand, U.S. soldiers along with

U.S. military advisers have continued to work in Thailand all along. The military communications equipment at the U.S. base in Thailand has continued to make regular contact with the U.S. naval base all along. Recently Thailand has rushed to purchase the most modern military weapons including the F16 fighter plane and mobile radar called Fire Finder, etc., from the United States. Although these weapons have not yet been fully set up, they are evidence that the revival and plans to improve the U.S. base in Thailand are being carried out or at least are being considered, causing great worry among the Thai people of all classes because they have already had a painful experience due to the Thai reactionary leaders. They know very well that the U.S. base in Thailand will not bring any benefits to Thailand other than the destruction of war, and that the rush for military forces and for participation in the [military force distribution] plan of the imperialist warlords and also the willingness to allow Thailand to become a U.S. base are not the way to solve the serious economic problem that the Thai people are now facing. Therefore, the Thai people, workers and farmers in the northeast who have been the victims of the "[will do this...will do that]" economic policy of the Thai Government, are suffering and living from hand to mouth under the so-called "dark power" which is spreading throughout Thai society nowadays. They do not know how they can trust the present Thai Government, as in the recent commentary "Prem's government's policy" (DAO ISAN and ISAN WANNI) which is true. When a government cannot solve internal crises and engages in a serious arms race and is willing to become a tool for the imperialists and international reactionaries as the Thai Government is doing, it can only lead the country to the dark future of destruction.

Hails Thai Peace Movement

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Feb 86 p 3

['Talk': "The Correct and Just Demands of the Thai People"]

[Text] The Thai people have a heritage of patriotism, peace and love for justice, and they have often lived in peace with neighboring countries. However, it is regrettable that in every period of Thai history the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai power-holding clique carry out a policy against the just intentions of the Thai people by exalting pan-Thai-ism over everything else. Meanwhile, the Thai reactionaries are also willing to serve the old and new colonialists along with the international reactionaries in carrying out foreign policies which are harmful and dangerous to Thailand, to nearby countries, and the region as a whole.

Because of these unjust policies they are increasingly carrying out crimes against the Thai people, causing unrest, hardship and insecurity in life and property. The most serious result has been to lead Thailand into allround crises, especially an economic crisis such as has never before occurred in Thai history.

Although the Thai people who have a heritage of patriotism and love for peace and justice have been threatened and suppressed for many periods, they decided to rise up and demand peace and they have urgently demanded that the Thai

Government resolve the incorrect foreign policy toward the LPDR and the nations in Indochina and also against other socialist countries, for example, the demands for peace by Thammasat University, Chulalongkorn University and Amarin School students, a group of northeast representatives, business parties, and the foreign committee of the council, along with other people.

This movement clearly indicates that the patriotic Thai people who love peace and justice realize that only peace and good relations with the LPDR and the nations in Indochina will lead their nation out of the present economic crisis. The movement has also isolated those who are against the people's just desires, for example, Lieutenant Commander Prasong Soonsiri and Air Marshal Chief Siddhi Savetsila, who blindly serve the foreign policy against the three nations in Indochina.

The Lao people feel sympathy for the patriotic and peace- and justice-loving Thai people who rose up and demanded justice. We believe that our unity with the Thai people will strengthen our new force to press Thailand toward the road of correction and national unity, and good relations with its neighboring countries.

Analyzes Border Disputes, 17 Provinces

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Feb 86 pp 3, 4

['Talk': "[The Thai] Should Not Have a Guilty Conscience"]

[Text] Nowadays the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai power clique cannot really eat or sleep, especially since they invaded and encroached upon the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province in mid-1984. Frankly speaking, they all feel uncomfortable for fear that the Lao will demand that they return 17 provinces in the northeast even though they know it is against history. Laos itself signed two joint agreements with Thailand in 1979 on the principles of living together in peace and respecting each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Their anxiety is actually only a trick to make the people on both sides of the Mekong River distrust each other and steadily get further apart. For this purpose they then feverishly conduct psychological warfare, for example, distorting the history of Lao-Thai relations, mobilizing the ideology of Pan Thai-ism, slandering the Lao by saying they are not Lao, organizing strategic villages for defense along the Thai-Lao border, and organizing [peace units] consisting of Lao traitors to poison [illegible] people. The worst thing is the setting up of the training center for Lao exiles in order to send them in to incite against the peace and happiness of the Lao people. Last September they set up a fictional program called "Friday Conversation" which is broadcast by the Free Asia Radio, the voice of the Radio Broadcasting Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They presented the question, "do the

17 provinces in the northeast belong to Laos or Thailand?" They answered by saying that "Thai territory has never fallen to Laos, and instead Lao territory has become Thai." They really gave the right answer, because this is true. The truth is that it is only the Thai who have invaded and encroached upon Lao territory. In mid-January at the Phaya Le monument in Chaiyaphoom District, Khon Khaen Province, they performed a play ridiculing Laos about the suppression of the uprising for the national liberation of Prince Anouvong of Laos. Actually, Phaya Le was a Lao from Vientiane, and Prince Anouvong ordered his head off because of his betrayal of Laos.

The issue of the 17 provinces which was officially recognized during the reign of Prince Outhong or Phra Ramathibodi of the Kingdom of Ayudhaya was that they belonged to Laos, as in the Thai King's letter to Pha Chao Fa Ngoum of the Sisattanakhanahout Kingdom: "We have been like brothers ever since the time of Khoun Borom. If you wish to have some land you should take the land starting from the area of Phou Samsaut Mountain in Dong Phaya Fai to Phou Phaya Pho and Nakhon Thai. Also, when [my] daughter Keo Yotfa grows up I will send her to be your bride." Later on Somdet Phra Maha Chakkraphat of the Kingdom of Ayudhaya confirmed once more the same border with Pha Chao Saisetthathilat of the Kingdom of Sisattanakhanahout by jointly building the Phra That Sisonghak Monument to mark the border in Dan Sang District in 1560, now Loey Province, and the inscription on the stone said "Both kings love each other as much as the great land on earth. They absolutely will not invade each other, starting from the day that the Si Mahathat Sathupa was built jointly to mark the border. From this border mark the Mekong and Nan Rivers will be divided into half..." Everyone knows about this evidence. It is also in the National Library in Bangkok and in books in the northeast. Why does the power-holding clique in Bangkok have a guilty conscience?

Laos has never once mentioned the 17 provinces, and it was the power-holding clique in Bangkok that often says that the Lao land belongs to Thailand. This is a real disgrace for them.

Recalls Good Feelings, Discusses Northeast

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Feb 86 p 3

['Talk': "Distorting History Is a Step Toward Defeat"]

[Text] Everyone knows that Laos or Ai Laos has settled in the Savannaphoum area for many thousands of years. The evidence has been clearly recorded in the history of nearby countries, and no one can dispute it.

However, in the past and also now the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai power-holding clique have tried in every way possible to erase the name of Laos form the world by distorting the history they said there were only Thai. Then, it has been almost half a century that they have adopted a dark scheme to set up Pan Thai-ism to suppress those who did not agree with them and who were not willing to become their slaves. They took the Lao people by force from their country, and only the land and sky were left behind. They burned Sisattanakhanohout City (formerly Vientiane District) over 200 years ago, and recently abducted all the Lao people from Ban Mai, Ban Kang, Ban Savang, and Ban Houie Mou in Sayaboury Province, and claimed they were Thai. Meanwhile, they turned again to slandering the Lao people in the LPDR of having no country, no national identity, no customs of their own, and no independence, and that the Lao were under alien domination. They also said that Laos would take back the 17 provinces in the northeast from Thailand, etc.

Now the justice-loving Thai people, instead of believing in the propaganda for the purpose of territorial expansion, have become awakened and realize the danger of Pan Thai-ism, and have really become interested in learning the history of Laos. The Thai people more than ever have deeply studied throughout the country the history of Laos and Thailand and the documents on the encroachment upon the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. Their patriotism and love for justice swells, and they become sympathetic to Laos and very proud to see that the LPDR has been able to defend the Lao flag.

Therefore, the distortion of history by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in order to make the Thai people forget their relatives will only reveal their own guilt and will result in their painful defeat. The propaganda for Pan Thai-ism has long been out of fashion. The less than a hundred years of history still remains in the memory of those whose origins are [low houses], eating rice, and playing the khen [a musical instrument made of bamboo].

The Lao and Thai are both brothers on both sides of the Mekong River,

They once came from the same womb,

Whoever intends to deceive concerning their relationship and to distort the truth of history,

We will see whoever dares to do so!

9884/8309
CSO: 4206/83

LAOS

LPA-SRV FORCES' POSITIONS, CROSS BORDER OPERATIONS NOTED

Support for Thai Resistance

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 8 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "'Green Star' Forces Strengthened, Forces Mobilized in Several Provinces"]

[Excerpt] Thirty-five people from Laos have joined the Green Star group and are trying to mobilize people by criticizing the government. This is a Thai terrorist group that is receiving support from Laos, Vietnam and the Soviet Union. They have infiltrated several northeastern provinces.

Cpt Bamrung Khaorat, the commander of the Mekong River Operations Unit (MROU) in Nakhon Phanom, talked with reporters on 7 February about the activities of the Thai People's Revolutionary Movement (TPRM), or Green Star group. He said that this terrorist group is growing stronger. In January, TPRM terrorists and 35 Vietnamese soldiers entered Thailand from Laos in order to reconnoiter positions for sending in additional forces and to gather information on the positions of Thai forces. Cpt Bamrung said that the TPRM terrorists have tried to mobilize people by criticizing the government on various issues.

As for which areas have been infiltrated, the commander of the MROU in Nakhon Phanom said that they are active in Bung Kan and Seka districts in Nong Khai Province, Ban Phaen and Muang districts in Nakhon Phanom Province and Don Tan, Wan Yai and Muang districts in Mukdahan Province.

"Even though they are more active, the enemy cannot achieve anything because we have organized the masses well. They will fail just like the communist terrorists, who tried to carry on activities in Na Kae and Renu Nakhon districts in Nakhon Phanom Province, Dong Luang District in Mukdahan Province, Muang Kham District in Kalasin Province and Kut Bak District in Sakon Nakhon Province," said Cpt Bamrung. He also said that Laos, Vietnam and the Soviet Union are supporting the TPRM for three reasons. First, the Soviet Union wants to control this area in order to limit the influence of China and the United States. Second, Vietnam wants to seize control of this area in order to form an Indochinese Federation and use the resources of the area to restore Vietnam's economy. Finally, Laos claims that our 17 northeastern provinces used to belong to Laos.

As for the confrontation with the LPDR, the commander of the MROU said that Thai and Lao forces are now confronting each other all along the border. The Soviet Union has agreed to give Laos 40 river patrol boats (PBRs). They have already delievered eight of the boats. They are stationed at Tha Khaek and along the Ngum River.

Cpt Bamrung said that the Xieng Khouang airbase has been upgraded to enable it to handle Mig 21 aircraft in addition to the existing Wat Trai airbase at Vientiane. As for the Lao army, it has six infantry divisions, or more than 60,000 men. Highway 81 from the capital to Highway 13 has been improved. It winds along the Mekong River confronting Thailand.

As for the activities of the Green Star group, a senior official at the Army Operations Center said that even though they are carrying on activities, they do not pose any danger. This is because the situation in general is not favorable to these terrorists. There is nothing that they can use to score results. The people do not trust them. "Laos is very afraid of the resistance forces. They are trying to support this new terrorist group in order to worry Thailand. Laos believes that Thailand is supporting the resistance forces," said the news source.

Efforts Against Lao Resistance

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 23 Feb 86 pp 8, 9

[Unattributed Report: "The Green Star Movement, a Foreign Spearhead in Seizing Thai Territory"]

[Excerpts] The Lao and Vietnamese have positioned one infantry division in Vientiane, one division in Savannakhet Province and one division in Champassak Province. As for Lao naval forces, or Lao Mekong River operations units, they have brought in boats but have not yet revealed where they will be based. In Vientiane Province, there are naval bases at Nai Moua , Mak Nao and Woen Khwan. In Nam Ngun there is a base at Pak Hun. In Bolikhamsai Province there is a base at Na Kham. In Khammouan Province there is a base at Tha Khaek. In Savannakhet Province there is a base at Na Kae, and in Champassak Province there is a base at Pakse.

As for air force units, the Wat Tai airbase in Vientiane City serves as air force headquarters. There are 27 Mig-21 aircraft based there. This is the largest airbase in Laos. Other important air force bases that pose a threat to Thailand are the Khon Sawan base in Xieng Khouang Province and the Seno base in Savannakhet Province.

Besides this, the Soviet Union has agreed to provide 40 patrol boats to Laos. To date, it has sent only eight of the boats, which are based at Tha Khaek. Laos has also made improvements on seven of the patrol boats abandoned by the United States.

As for important military movements, Laos has stationed company-size units at villages along the Mekong River and on the islets. These units make patrols in order to intercept resistance groups and guard cross-border shipments. These forces are rotated once a month.

Infiltration is accomplished by having people flee across the border and sending smugglers in order to gather information on the resistance groups and on Thailand's military and civilian units.

As for the activities of the communist terrorists, the pro-Chinese communist party is now active in Na Kae, Renu Nakhon and Pa Pak districts in Nakhon Phanom Province, Dong Luang District in Mukdahan Province, Kham Muang District in Kalasin Province and Kut Bak District in Sakon Nakhon Province. They are spreading propaganda and criticizing the government, saying that the government is not being sincere toward the rural people. It appears that some participants in the development of Thailand are trying to persuade the people in the area to wage a struggle based on the party's targets.

The TPRM, or Green Star group, which is a new communist group, has focused on mass work and intelligence gathering. But their mass work is still very weak. This is because most of the activists lack real ideals, and their activities are aimed mainly at benefiting Laos and Vietnam.

Today, the TPRM does pose a threat to the security of Thailand, but the threat is not nearly as great as that posed by the Communist Party of Thailand. However, the TPRM can be considered to pose an immediate threat because Laos is making use of this group to gather intelligence and spread propaganda. Besides this, the TPRM might carry on military operations on behalf of Laos and Vietnam or it might participate in joint operations in Bung Kan and Seka districts in Nong Khai Province, Ban Phaen and Muang districts in Nakhon Phanom Province, Don Tan, Wan Yai and Muang districts in Mukdahan Province and Na Kae District and the Kut Lung Sung area. They are now carrying on activities in Thailand in cooperation with 35 Vietnamese soldiers. The TPRM have established 12 camps in Laos, where members of the movement train before being sent across the border into Thailand. There is one camp in Vientiane, two camps in Borikhansai Province, five camps in Khammouan Province and four camps in Savannakhet Province.

The TPRM enter the country armed with weapons, and the people in the area give them information. When they are not on an operation, they act just like other villagers. When they carry out a military operation, a suppression operation is launched immediately. They cross back and forth across the border. They do not stay here.

The government must monitor their activities and eliminate this group. This group does pose a threat even if their ideals and forces are weak. But because other countries are supporting them for their own benefit, this poses a great danger.

11943
CSO: 4207/179

ERRATUM: This article republished from JPRS-SEA-86-043 of 11 March 1986 to place it under proper country category.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS ASIAN BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

BK131124 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 13 February (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly, and of the Lao Front for National Construction CC, addressed his warmest greetings to the Seventh Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP) general conference which is being held in the Lao capital. In the message, the Lao president underlined the present international situation and the danger of a nuclear holocaust resulting from the bellicose policy pursued by the imperialists and other reactionary forces. In this connection, he hailed the great efforts and achievements of the ABCP in the struggle against war and the arms race for peace, national independence and social progress. The message wrote:

"The Lao people of all ethnic groups who have gone through an over 30 year long war and subsequent sufferings and are well aware of the value of peace and the harm of war, have the earnest aspiration for a peaceful life and for the construction of their fatherland with the aim of getting rid of poverty and backwardness and living a life of happiness and prosperity."

The message continued: "That is why the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as the entire Lao people always extend the almost active support to the efforts and various humanitarian initiatives of socialist countries concerning the ban of the production, test and race of world destruction arms. We support and praise the Soviet Union for opening the International Year of Peace with new correct initiatives which are highly reasonable and filled with a lofty sense of responsibility towards the security of this planet, aimed at halting the production and use of destructive arms capable of total extermination and, further at the complete elimination of arsenals of weapons from our world."

"The government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic highly values your endeavour to study many problems threatening life, the scientific and cultural riches of mankind in the world, as well as your efforts to find practical ways to curb the arms race on earth and in space in order to save mankind from the apocalypse of a nuclear war and ensure peace and fruitful cooperation among the peoples of the world," the message concluded.

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CSO: 4200/709

ERRATUM: This article republished from JPRS-SEA-86-043 of 11 March 1986 to place it under proper country category.

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS WITH THAI MONKS

BK191117 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 19 February (OANA-KPL)--Most Venerable Thonghoun Anantasouthon, president of the Lao Buddhist Fellowship Organisation, stated that the Lao Buddhists always support world peace and justice and expressed hope for the furtherance of relations between the Lao and Thai monks which will contribute to the establishment of neighbourliness relations between the two peoples.

The Lao clergy side led by T. Anantasounthon, who is also chairman of the Peace Education Committee of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP), met here yesterday with a Thai Buddhist delegation led by Ven Nakhon Khemapali, secretary general of the Buddhist University, secretary and also vice-chairman of the Peace Education Commission of the ABCP. The Thai monks attended the recent ABCP conference in Vientiane.

The Thai monk, for his part, said that he is impressed to see the real condition of the Lao clergy community which has largely raised its secular and religious education. Worshipping places have been carefully renovated. He noted and reaffirmed his hope for the promotion of the good relations of brotherhood between the Thai and Lao peoples.

Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, who also took part at the meeting, pointed out the policy of the party and government towards the Lao monks. He praised the good deeds of Lao Buddhists during the period of national liberation as well as those manifested at the present national socialist building work in the fields of education, culture, and sanitary work.

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CSO: 4200/709

GOVERNMENT PLANS NO ROYAL COMMISSION ON FINANCES

BK251137 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1123 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 Mar (BERNAMA)--The Malaysian Government has no intention of setting up a royal commission to investigate further the U.S.$1 billion Bumiputra Malaysia Finance (BMF) loans scandal, the ruling national front Secretary-General Ghafar Baba said.

He said Bank Bumiputra Malaysia BHD, BMF's parent body, had appointed a panel comprising several lawyers to scrutinize the final report of the BMF committee of inquiry and make recommendations on whether police reports should be lodged regarding the malpractices uncovered. Ghafar said the setting up of the panel was a better way than appointing a royal commission.

Investigations by a royal commission would take a longer time and incur large expenses, he said. "Will investigations by a royal commission prove more effective than recent investigations in view of the fact that the crime was committed in Hong Kong?" he asked. Moreover, a report by the commission would not be complete without the cooperation of the people in Hong Kong, he added.

He said because the crime was committed in Hong Kong, it was the responsibility of the Hong Kong Government to prosecute those involved in the scandal. The Malaysian Government, he said, would cooperate fully with the Hong Kong authorities in taking action against the culprits.

/9738
CSO: 4200/832

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

BBC INVITED TO HELP--The BBC will be invited to collaborate with Radio Television Malaysia in the making of a documentary series on the emergency in Malaysia. Information Minister Datuk Rais Yatim said in London today that he will be meeting top officials of the BBC next week, during which he will extend the proposal to them. He said it was appropriate for the BBC to be involved in the making of the documentaries because of its tremendous resources. In addition, the British were directly involved in the emergency years in Malaysia. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Mar 86 BK] /9738

NEW GREEK ENVOY--Malaysia and Greece need to improve their bilateral relations, which have been on the decline lately. His majesty the king said this when receiving the credentials of the new Greek ambassador to Malaysia, Mr George Sioris, at the national palace in Kuala Lumpur on 20 March 1986. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Mar 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4200/832

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

ILOCOS HOUSES BURNED--Fire razed the home of Mayor (Alipio Flores) of Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, as well as the science building of the Mariano Marcos State Institute of Technology in Laoag City last night. No one died in the fire, but one fireman who was trapped in the mayor's house was seriously burned. The damage was estimated at half a million pesos. Police are investigating the cause of the fire. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 25 Mar 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4211/39

SINGAPORE

JUDGE TO EXAMINE CHARGES MADE BY OPPOSITION MP

BK221433 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpt] A high court judge will be appointed to examine the basis of all allegations made in Parliament by Mr J.B. Jeyaretnam (Anson) about the judiciary and the administration of law in Singapore, the prime minister told Parliament yesterday.

"I loathe to have to tax the judiciary on what are really unserious charges, unfounded charges of interference with the due process of law. But if we do not nail the lie, then there will be no end to it," he told a hushed House.

The judge will also look into whether there are adequate safeguards which ensure the independence and impartiality of district judges and magistrates in the subordinate courts; and lastly, all the circumstances of Mr Michael Khoo's transfer to the attorney-general's chambers in August 1984.

Mr Jeyaretnam, who said he did not question the independence of high court judges, accepted the appointment with these words: "So be it..." But he refused to repeat his inference that the transfer was improper outside the House where he will not be protected by parliamentary privilege.

The prime minister proposed the appointment of the high court judge as a one-man commission of inquiry to settle the issue once and for all.

Mr Lee's announcement capped a 94-minute exchange with Mr Jeyaretnam during the continued debate on the opposition member's inference--first made in the House on Wednesday--that Mr Khoo, a former senior district judge, was transferred because of government pressure after he had adquitted Mr Jeyaretnam of three criminal charges in 1984.

Mr Lee earlier offered a commission of inquiry--either a parliamentary committee or a committee appointed by Parliament--to look into the independence of the judiciary. He invited Mr Jeyaretnam to outline the terms of reference of the committee and pick its members.

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CSO: 4200/833

REUTER CORRESPONDENT ORDERED OUT OF COUNTRY

BK241253 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1239 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Article by A. Karim Shukor]

[Text] Singapore, 24 Mar (BERNAMA)--The Singapore Government has ordered REUTERS correspondent Marilyn Odchimar to leave the country immediately over a story she wrote on the collapse of the New World Hotel ten days ago.

The Home Affairs Ministry issued a statement Monday saying that Odchimar had acted irresponsibly by filing a story without making any attempt to verify the facts, and this had damaged the Republic's image overseas. Odchimar, a Filipino, has worked in REUTERS' Singapore bureau for almost two years.

"On March 18, Miss Odchimar was with a group of local reporters who interviewed Boey Mun Wai, a survivor of the (hotel) disaster. At the time of the interview Boey was suffering from what is described as post disaster syndrome."

"From the evidence of those present and the medical report, Boey was incoherent and in delirium when he was interviewed. Having interviewed him in that state, Miss Odchimar filed a report that he had alleged that a rescue worker in a tunnel had demanded money from a dying woman," the statement said.

The statement added that she made no attempt to verify the facts and did not contact either the rescuers or the authorities at the site.

The story was released internationally and it came at a crucial stage when rescuers were still risking their lives and limbs to find survivors, it said, adding that the report could have affected the confidence and morale of the rescue workers. The statement said that a thorough police investigation found the allegation to be false. It added that such irresponsible reporting cannot be condoned. "It did a disservice to the brave rescuers. It also created a false impression overseas of the rescue effort," the statement said.

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THAILAND

REACTION CONTINUES OVER ATHIT EXTENSION POSSIBILITY

Columnist Opposes Move

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Mar 86 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "A New and Suitable Position for Gen Athit"]

[Text] Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, has expressed great frustration and responded to the criticism about granting him another extension. I listened to the long statement that he made on military television and felt very sorry for him.

He is upset by the fact that those who have criticized this are people in the government, a government that he has always supported. And if those people had gone and discussed the matter with his superior, he would not have said anything. But instead, they made their criticisms in the mass media. I feel sorry for him. But my sympathy is a personal matter. I feel sorry for him as a fellow human being. But the criticism being leveled against Gen Athit concerns the system. The people have an interest in this matter because the military belongs to the people. And the people near the government who have criticized granting another extension to Gen Athit have made criticisms as private citizens. That is their right. The government can't prohibit this. This is the same as when soldiers express views or engage in political activities.

When it concerns the people, I can't remain silent. As a citizen, I would like to express an opinion, too. Granting another extension to Gen Athit as supreme commander and RTA CINC is not a personal matter. This is a national matter and concerns the people. Thus, this has to be discussed from the standpoint of the advantages and disadvantages to the country. Personal feelings must be kept out of this.

Even though Gen Athit will be 62 years old, his health is still good and so he could remain in the service at least another year. Thus, his age and health pose no obstacle to granting him another extension. But if another extension is granted to Gen Athit, next year people will want to grant him yet another extension for the same reasons. This could happen year after year until his health finally deteriorates.

Similarly, when the general who replaces Gen Athit as supreme commander and RTA CINC reaches the age of retirement, people will want to grant an extension to him for the same reasons. Because whoever serves as supreme commander and RTA CINC, or military leader, will act toward the government the same way as Gen Athit.

Granting extensions to the supreme commander and RTA CINC, which are the top positions in the military, will make it impossible to develop other military personnel. The way to develop military personnel is to have company grade officers climb their way to field grade rank. Field grade officers must then struggle to become general officers and finally commander in chief and supreme commander. At each level, they will gain experience and learn.

The opportunity to move up the ladder depends on the retirement system. Granting an extension to the military leader affects the entire retirement system. This makes it impossible for junior officers to move up, which means that there is no chance to develop the officers. Their morale will be affected, and things will stagnate throughout the military. There will come a time when there will be a shortage of senior people at various echelons, including the top echelon. This is because the military leader and the senior generals will all retire at the same time (because even if extensions are granted, people will have to retire someday because of poor health). At that point, in being promoted, officers will skip levels, and they will not have the knowledge or capabilities necessary for the position. This could become a critical matter in the military. I want people to consider this point very carefully. It's like getting in line to buy a movie ticket. If those at the head of the line don't move, those at the end can't move either. If those generals in line to become supreme commander and commander in chief don't move, field and company grade officers will not be able to move up. This is not fair. Everyone wants to make progress in their job. However, I have found a very suitable position for Gen Athit Kamlangek--minister of defense. I don't know how Gen Prem would feel about this.

Editorial Protests 'Outside Interference'

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "In Dealing With People, You Have To Look at Them"]

[Text] Gen Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC and supreme commander, seems puzzled by the activities of scholars and politicians who oppose granting him another extension. They do not understand that it is up to his superior to decide whether to grant an extension. And there are laws and regulations that must be followed. People can't just grant extensions whenever they want.

Actually, this is an internal matter for his superior officer, who must decide whether he can benefit the country or service. Outsiders should not get involved. No attention should be paid to these outsiders, who do not have any knowledge about what is important or what is going on, even though they may cite democracy or pretend to be knowledgeable.

As for the fact that scholars and politicians are making improper use of democracy to voice criticism and bias the considerations of his superior, they can be viewed as tools of his superior or the opposition, which wants to mold public opinion or tarnish the image of Gen Athit Kamlangek in order to prevent him from being granted another extension. These activities are aimed at finding an excuse not to grant him an extension.

Gen Athit Kamlangek has stated frankly that he is not really concerned about whether he is or is not granted an extension. He did not request an extension. After someone submits a request, it's a matter of following a sequence of bureaucratc steps. The person who will make the decision is Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the minister of defense.

But Gen Prem Tinsulanon is acting so secretly that some people mistakenly think that the plan to thwart granting an extension to Gen Athit is a plan formulated by people in order to prevent a confrontation with Gen Athit, who has always supported Gen Prem. If this is what this is all about and he is not able to make the decision alone and has to rely on others like this, it will no longer be possible to show him any respect.

Democrat MP Wants Athit to Retire

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 3 Mar 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Mrs Suphatra Mattit, an MP from Nakhon Sithammarat and the spokesperson for the Democrat Party, discussed the party's attitude toward granting another extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek. She said that in principle, the party is opposed to granting extensions, regardless of who is involved, because others should not be held back. When a person reaches the age of retirement, he should retire so that his juniors can rise. Otherwise, those beneath him will not have a chance to rise to the top. It's like being in a line. If the person at the head of the line does not move, those at the rear will not be able to move either. Once the person at the front moves, those behind him can move, too. The same is true in granting an extension. She said that the party has submitted a bill to prohibit granting extensions to officials who retire at age 60, with the exception of the royal aide-de-camp, who serves at the king's pleasure. But in the case of Gen Athit, because the law has not yet been revised, it is up to Gen Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as minister of defense to decide whether or not to grant another extension. The decision is up to Gen Prem alone. Every member of the Democrat Party has constantly held to this principle.

Phichai: 'Athit Not Enemy'

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 2 Mar 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Phichai Says That Extension Can Be Granted; Says That RTA CINC Should Not Be Viewed as an Enemy"]

[Text] On the evening of 1 March, Mr Phichai Rattakun, the deputy prime minister, presided at the graduation ceremony at Wattana Withayalai School. After that, he talked with reporters about the matter of granting another extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek. He said that in his view, because the law passed by parliament permits extensions, Gen Athit can be granted an extension. The decision as to whether or not to grant an extension is up to his superior.

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A reporter asked about the matter of Minister Wira Musikaphong, who is a member of the Democrat Party, openly opposing granting an extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek, with the result that Gen Athit feels that people in the government regard him as an enemy. He asked him whether, as the leader of the Democrat Party, he would do anything to effect a reconciliation. Mr Phichai replied amiably that people should not view each other like that. He then excused himself.

11943
CSO: 4207/189

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11943
CSO: 4207/189

THAILAND

COMBAT UNIT AMMUNITION RESUPPLY, U.S. STOCKPILES NOTED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 2 Mar 86 p 6

[Unattributed report: "A Four-Nation Stockpile, a New Operation; Vietnam Sets Up a Blockade"]

[Excerpt] The important thorn in Thailand's side is the problem along the Thai-Cambodian border. Thus, the strategic defense program of the Thai military, which is based on the Military Defense Act, will continue. That is, Thailand must continue to develop its domestic forces so that it has 20 strong divisions that are up to strength. The navy must develop its marine units and increase the number of frigates. It must also strengthen the naval air forces. The air force must increase the number of F-5E fighter squadrons. The F-5E is our main fighter aircraft.

As for the strategic preparedness of our main forces, evaluations have been made of the enemy, that is, Vietnam. Vietnam is trying to destroy the Khmer coalition forces along the Thai border and this is affecting Thailand. However, Vietnam probably won't dare start a war with Thailand because it doesn't have the capabilities. Vietnam is experiencing serious economic problems. However, because of its efforts to smash the resistance forces, Thailand has to be prepared.

A military news source told MATICHON that in its attempt to smash the resistance groups and the Khmer coalition, Vietnamese troops have frequently clashed with Thai forces, particularly during the dry season. Because of this, the Thai forces guarding the border have frequently experienced shortages of weapons and materials. When there is a clash and support units are ordered to return fire, they often lack sufficient ammunition.

"Take the clash with Vietnamese forces that occurred just a few days ago. When our superiors gave us the green light, our troops fired approximately 200 artillery rounds at the Vietnamese. But that was all the artillery shells we had. Our ammunition is very limited. If we got into a real fight, we would not have enough," said the news source.

Our forces have been experiencing such problems for a long time. Because of this, there is a program to establish a joint munitions stockpile in Thailand. This joint logistics unit will be composed of forces from four countries: the

United States, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. Thailand will be the host. That is, we have given permission to establish the stockpile here.

The news source said that the United States will be the main force behind this joint stockpile. The four countries have already reached an agreement. The objective is to have this stockpile serve as a weapons depot for the four countries. If one of the four countries wants to hold a military exercise, it can do so immediately using supplies from this depot. But after the exercise has been concluded, the ammunition and other equipment used during the exercise must be replaced.

"This will be like a weapons bank. Whenever necessary, weapons can be withdrawn for immediate use. But they must be replaced," said the news source. He said that the country that will benefit the most from having such a stockpile will be Thailand. Because if a problem arises along the border and we have to use large quantities of ammunition and other materials, we will no longer have to ask the United States for materials or borrow materials from other countries. We can take materials from the joint munitions stockpile. Thailand will not have to pay anything because we have provided the site. The United States, Singapore and Malaysia will pay all the expenses.

"The only question is whether this will cause a reaction among the Thai people. Because after a joint stockpile is established, the United States, Malaysia and Singapore will station military forces in Thailand. And during combat exercises, large numbers of soldiers will be sent here. We worry that the people will misunderstand. But if you think of the benefits, its worth it," said the news source.

Most military officers are in favor of establishing this joint munitions stockpile. Because not only will this enable us to solve the immediate problems whenever there is a clash along the border, this is also in accord with the "strategic front" plan of Gen Saiyut Koetphon, the former supreme commander. It will be possible to get neighboring countries to work together at the same point.

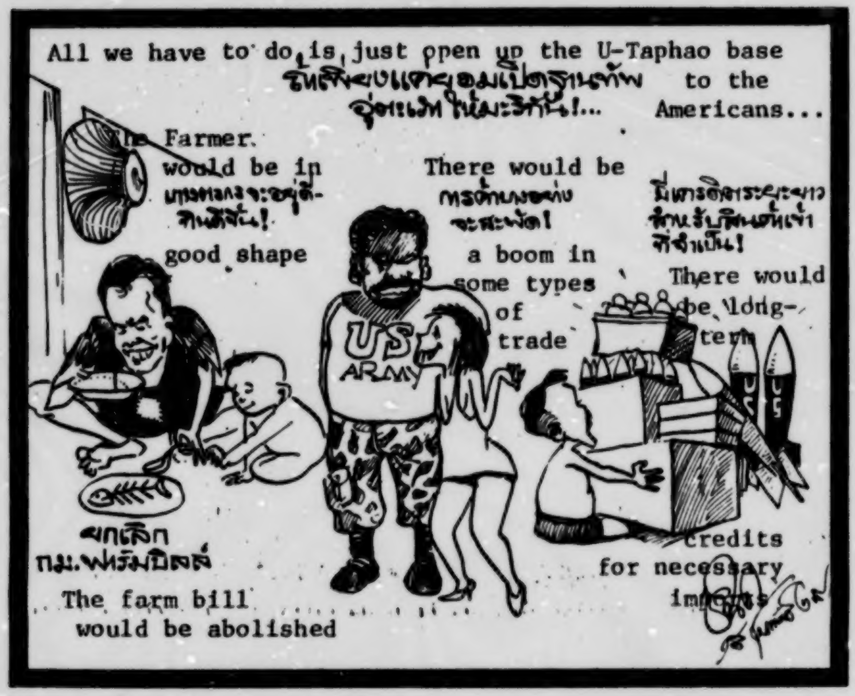
Military leaders from the four countries have said that an agreement has been reached on establishing a joint munitions stockpile in Thailand. The next target is to provide a site for this. It is expected that the old base at Utaphao will be used because costs will be low. It will cost very little to make the necessary repairs.

11943
CSO: 4207/184

CARTOON SCORES POSSIBLE REOPENING OF U.S. BASE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 16 Feb 86 p 3

[Cartoon]


All we have to do is just open up the U-Taphao base to the Americans...
The Farmer would be in good shape
There would be a boom in some types of trade
There would be long-term credits for necessary imports
ยกเลิก กม.ฟาร์มบิลล์
The farm bill would be abolished
US ARMY
US
US

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THAILAND

PUBLISHER ASSAILS DICTATORS, U.S. USE OF INFLUENCE

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 6 Mar 86 p 66

[Speak Thai column by Rattana Yawapraphat: "The American System and Marcos"]

[Text] Today, the Philippines provides a very good example of an underdeveloped and developing country that has fallen under U.S. influence or that relies on the United States. Few probably remember that after the Second World War, the Philippines was very dependent on others. Before the war, it had been a colony of the United States. During the war, Japan sent troops to occupy the Philippines. The United States finally managed to drive the Japanese out of the country and reoccupy the country. Magsaysay led a rebellion and won independence for the country for the first time ever. But then Magsaysay was killed in an airplane crash. Not long afterwards, a new leader who had the support of the United States appeared on the scene. This was Ferdinand Marcos. He ruled the Philippines for more than 30 years. Finally, the people became fed up with him. The United States responded immediately by sending Mr Aquino, the leader of an opposition party who had fled to the United States, back to the Philippines in order to find a way to topple Marcos using the American democratic system. But Marcos sent a gunman in military uniform to shoot Aquino in front of hundreds of people at the airport. But this did not stop the United States from trying to get rid of Marcos. It began supporting the wife of Mr Aquino. The U.S. Congress began exerting pressure on Marcos to have him hold a presidential election. Marcos had to give in to this pressure. The United States sent observers and reported that Marcos had cheated. Even the president of the United States, Mr Reagan, said things about Marcos and the Philippines that just made things worse.

Regardless of whether Marcos holds on to or leaves his position, the story of the United States and Marcos will live on, particularly for the small countries that now rely on the United States. Even though the United States is the one that has taken the lead in trying to persuade countries to implement a democratic form of government (that is, a big-capitalist type of democracy), it likes to force those countries to follow its system and follow America's butt. If some leader becomes too self-willed or obstinate with the United States, the United States will devise some stratagem to get rid of that person.

As for Thailand, there are clear examples in at least two periods. When Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram was prime minister, Mr Peurifoy, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand who liked to drive a Ford Thunderbird, played a major role in directing Thai politics. As a result of his activities, the 1957 election was a very dirty election. Students demonstrated in an effort to topple Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram (students from Chulalongkorn University were the spearhead in this), but they failed. (This probably served as the model for today's demonstrations against Marcos.) And then the U.S. ambassador was killed in a strange accident. That is, his beloved car exploded as he was returning to Bangkok from Hua Hin. Shortly after that, a group of naval officers staged a coup against Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram while he was participating in a ceremony aboard the dredge Manhattan [this coup took place in 1951]. But this coup failed, too. Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram managed to stay in power until Field Marshal Sarit seized power with the support of the United States.

Similar things happened during the time of field marshals Thanom and Praphat. Demonstrations were staged to topple these two leaders. The matter, which seemed to be a communist affair, finally came to a head on 14 October 1973. For years now, many people have quietly said that this did not happen just by accident. Rather, American agents formulated a plan in order to topple Thanom and Praphat.

Such things have not happened just in Thailand, which has been compared to a chick in the hand of the United States since the end of the war. Similar things have happened in South Korea, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Taiwan (this does not include the countries in central and south America). Because of this, the Americans feel that their system of controlling the poor and underdeveloped countries has been successful and so they continue to cling to this system. The Philippines is the latest example.

In recent years, Marcos has opposed the United States on several issues, particularly the issue of the U.S. naval and air force bases. Marcos has demanded a higher rent for the bases and threatened to turn away from the United States if the United States doesn't pay the money. Another issue is that Marcos has tried to please the poor more than the rich. Marcos has alloted huge sums of money for the poor, but he has refused to procure the things desired by the wealthy. In particular, the Catholic church, which has been an important institution there ever since the country was occupied by Spain, is an enemy of Marcos. The United States came to believe that if Marcos were allowed to continue in office, the Philippines would fall to the communists. Thus, the United States began looking for someone to replace him and found the Aquinos. When Mr Aquino was killed, his wife took his place.

The system that the United States uses to control the underdeveloped or developing countries is a mafia system. The United States wants these countries to have a democratic system so that it can make profits more easily. But whenever these countries try to implement a real democracy and remove the American yoke in order to be free and independent of the United States, the United States interfers and tries to find a way to remove the leaders who think like that. Thailand could very well become another Philippines if we are not careful and continue to allow the American system to be used in Thailand.

11943
CSO: 4207/184

AIR FORCE SECRETARY, COMMO MINISTER'S BROTHER, PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 17 Feb 86 p 5

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "The Brother of the Minister of Communications Is the Secretary of the Air Force"]

[Text] Air Vice Marshal Sommot Sunthonwet, who has replaced Air Vice Marshal Prasoet Satnukon as secretary of the air force, was born on 31 May 1933 in Bangkok Metropolitan. He is the third child of Phraya Bamrungratchaboriphan and Lady Amphan. He has five brothers and sisters: Col Mayuri Phalangkun, Mrs Yaowaman Ratchawantmuang, Mr Samak Sunthonwet, the minister of communications, Mr Manomai Sunthonwet, a businessman, and Mr Sumitra Sunthonwet, an MP.

In 1965 he married Malin Phromtaeng, a teacher at the Bang Khen School. They have two sons, Mr Suchet, who is attending school in Chicago in the United States, and Mr Aphichai, who is attending St John's Commercial School.

The first school that he attended was the Thewet Suksa School. He attended lower secondary school at Traimit Withayalai School and upper secondary school at Amnuaisin School. In 1953 he entered the Air Force Academy. He loves sports (soccer), which he has played ever since he was a child. He played soccer during the 6 years that he attended the academy (normally, this is a 5-year course). He graduated in 1959. Thus, he was a member of two classes. Classmates in the first class included Air Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, Air Marshal Woranat Aphichari, Air Marshal Wira Kitchathon, Air Marshal Phisit Sikalasin and Air Marshal Kan Phmanthip. Those in the second class included Air Vice Marshal Thawon Koetsin, Air Vice Marshal Charun Wutikan, Air Vice Marshal Danai Morin, Air Vice Marshal Pracha Mungthanya, Air Vice Marshal Pricha Nonthari and Air Vice Marshal Chaisat Chakhrirat. In 1959 he was commissioned a pilot officer and made the leader of a jet aircraft maintenance team. Seven years later, he was promoted to flight lieutenant. He attended the helicopter flight training school in the United States for approximately 1 year. When he returned to Thailand, he was appointed assistant operations officer with Squadron 63 (helicopter). One year later, he was transferred and made the leader of Flight Unit 333 in Nan Province. In 1969 he attended the Squadron Officers School at Don Muang for 6 months. In 1970 he served as the director of helicopter flight training at the Kamphaengsaen Flight School in Nakhon Pathom Province.

In 1971 he attended the Air Force Command and General Staff College for 1 year. The next year he was appointed head of the administrative section with the 3d Wing at Korat. In 1974 he served as the commander of the 31st Squadron, 3d Wing, and attended the Air War College. In 1975 he was appointed chief of staff of the 3d Wing. He then attended the Helicopter Flight Instructors School in the United States for 4 months. In 1977 he was appointed commander of the Administrative Division at the Kamphaengsaen Flight School. In 1979 he served as the commander of the King's Guard Cadet Group. In 1980 he served as chief of staff at the RTAF Academy. In 1981 he was appointed assistant air force attache in Singapore. In 1984 he was made deputy director of administrative services. In 1985 he was appointed secretary of the army, the position that he holds today.

His job requires him to attend many meetings. He has little spare time. If he does have some free time, he likes to read or play golf. The thing that he is most proud of is that the king sponsored his ordination into the Buddhist priesthood in 1964.

In carrying out his duties, he holds to the words "no corruption." He wants people to carry out their duties as well as they can. He would like all Thai to understand that the duty of the air force is to protect the country from attack by air. He wants the people to know that their taxes are being used as wisely as possible in purchasing equipment and materials.

11943
CSO: 4207/184

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIALIST PROPERTY DISCUSSED

Hanoi PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese No 2-3, Mar-Jun 85 pp 15-17

[Article by Pham Thai: "On Crimes Against Socialist Property"]

[Text] In recent years the situation of crimes against socialist property has been complicated, serious, and prolonged.

Violations of socialist property are manifested in many forms, especially corruption and thievery, which cause a good deal of harm, especially in the southern provinces. All kinds of property have been violated, especially such important materials and goods as hundreds of tons of POL, nitrogenous fertilizer, and grain, hundreds of quintals of medicine, and even tens of tons of animal feed, millions of dong in currency, etc.

Criminals who must receive attention are the professional hooligans and elements who earn their livings illegally and brazenly expropriate socialist property at warehouses, depots, and along transportation routes, especially rivers, and decadent, devient people who take advantage of their positions and authority to collude with one another or hook up with bad people to steal state goods and sell them on the outside.

Furthermore, there have been incidents in which the lack of a sense of responsibility has caused socialist property to deteriorate in quality, become damaged, or be wasted, which causes very serious losses, or forest fires and warehouse fires caused by irresponsibility or carelessness, and especially the burning of warehouses to cover up for crimes, or some fires which have been suspected of having been set by saboteurs.

Recently, there has been a reduction in the stealing of socialist property, in some places by as much as 20 percent in comparison to the previous month, but in general the declinehas not been appreciable and there are still many serious incidents and the harm caused by them continues to increase.

The struggle to fight and prevent such crimes has attained many results, but there are still many remaining problems: guidance of the struggle, has not been closely coordinated, a number of dangerous people have been allowed to slip through, some serious cases have only been dealt with administratively and not criminally, cases are still prosecuted slowly, and some have not been disposed of with adequate severity, which limits their effect.

Principles of Prosecution:

The criminal code manifests a spirit of initiative in guarding against and resolutely struggling against crimes, and manifests a policy that is both strict and lenient, one that both punishes and educates and reforms. That guiding thought was codified into prosecution principles (Article 3) applied with regard to crimes against socialist property: the state resolutely protects socialist property and regards socialist property as being sacred; absolutely no one is allowed to violate it and anyone who does so must be promptly exposed, carefully investigated in order to reach clear conclusions, and tried quickly and fairly in correct accordance with the law; and guarding against the phenomena of laxity, ignoring incidents, or arresting people without proof, which results in people getting off or innocent people being falsely accused.

a. The categories who must be severely punished include hooligans and thugs, degenerates who take advantage of their positions and authority, and deliberately bring about serious consequences. The highly dangerous categories in the commission of crimes are hooliganistic and violent in nature, make their livings from illegal incomes (hooligans and thugs); people who have more or less participated in employment and have more or less achieved merit and accomplishements but who because of decadent life styles and moral violations, and for personal profit shortsightedly enter upon the path of crime , people who deliberately commit crimes, not under ordinary conditions (individually), but in close alliance with one another; and people who clearly realize that their acts are dangerous for society, are aware of the serious consequences their acts will have but don't care (they deliberately bring about serious consequences).

It it necesry to severely punish such categories so that they can have sufficient time to reflect on and regret their crimes, and so that they will not be able to continue their criminal activities. In the case of especially serious violations for which no leniency can be shown, and in order to set examples for others, it is necessary to, for the common benefit of society and in order to prevent the consequences from continuing to occur, resolutely impose the death penalty.

However, severe punishment does not mean that in all instances and with regard to all categories it is necessary to impose the death penalty or to give out sentences of life in prison or 20 years in prison, but that we must carefully consider and evaluate the nature and degree of seriousness of the crime that has occurred and the danger posed to society by the criminal, base our actions on the punishments decreed by law for each specific act, and apply the prosecution principles in determining punishments of proper severity, without being hestitant or rushing things. In actuality, difficulties are seldom encountered in prosecuting people who are truly hooligans and thugs. Only in prosecuting degenerate people are problems often encountered because in the evaluation of the nature and degree of the crime, the evaluation of the degree of decadence, and the balancing of crime and merit in many cases there is a lack of unanimity among the responsible organs. The principle of "all citizens are equal before the law" (Article 55 of the 1980 Constitution) and the spirit of Resolution 4 of the Party Central Committee and Directive No 27, dated 28 October 1983, of the Secretariat on"strictly prosecuting degenerate cadres and party members" must be fully understood and efficiently applied.

People who are worthy of lenient treatment are those who confess, make a truthful report, denounce their cohorts, achieve merit to redeem their crime, are repentent, and voluntarily repair or recompensate damagethat has been done. Those categories are not yet covered by stipulations of the law, but receive guidance in the course of actual work. In general, there are no problems, except in the case of people who make confessions. In the case of criminals who were discovered, became fugitives, and then surrender and report to the competent state organ, are they al regarded as people who make confessions and are worthy of leniency, with taking into consideration the motivation or objectives of the person making the confession? Is he pretending to "make a confession:" to accept responsibility for a crime in the place of another, or confessing because of another, or confessing because he "had no way out and sooner or later will be caught"? Those are aspects which must be clarified by considering the overall situation.

The laws stipulate in a general way the categories worthy of leniency (such as people who confess and at the same time are people who have the other attributes worthy of leniency, people who are both repentent and voluntarily make amends or pay for damage that has occurred), the appropriate degree of leniency is determined, based on laws: exemption from criminal responsibility, exemption from criminal punishment, or a reduction of criminal punishment.

With regard to both severe punishment and leniency, education and transformation must be closely combined, because of the requirements of the struggle to fight and prevent crimes, and of the benevolence and altruistic, generous tradition of our people and the actual situation,which is complicated and continually changing, in the ranks of criminals who violate socialist property. Hooligans, thugs, decadent people who abuse their positions and authority to commit crimes, and organized criminals who deliberately bring about serious crimes, usually in the commission of serious crimes, are in the minority. People who confess, make truthful reports, achieve merit and redeem their crimes, are repentent and voluntarily make amends or pay for the damage they have caused, especially people who are first-time offenders, usually commit less serious crimes, or because of certain circumstances commit crimes and are then repentent, account for the majority.

Only by severely punishing the minority can there be conditions for differentiating and completely isolating the organized crime leaders, who are especially dangerous, and only thereby can there be conditions for broad, effective leniency toward the majority. On the other hand, broad leniency towardthe majority opens the way for transforming them into people who are useful to society. Only thereby can there be conditions for separating them from the majority and from the leaders of organized crime, and for widely separating the ranks of criminals and isolating and strongly attacking the leaders of organized crime, who are especially dangerous.

Among the categories who must be severely punished, a few must be deprived of their lives. With regard to the rest, if only punish measures are applied it will be difficult for them to abandon their life of crime, but will only force them to the edge,will harbor even more resentment, hatred, and enmity toward society, and when conditions arise they will even more obstinately oppose socialist law and order. Therefore, while strictly punishing them it is necessary to be concerned with educating and transforming them, bring about a transforming them bring a obout a transformation in their consciousness and thinking, and cause them to clearly realize and regret their crimes, and want to start a new life. With regard to the majority who are treated leniently, they must also be educated and transformed so that they will not commit new crimes, and so that they will be determined to return to the socialist labor collective and to their families.

Those disposition principles are manifested specifically in the 12 crimes listed in the Crimes Against Socialist Property chapter of the Criminal Code, with 29 corresponding punishments. In addition to the articles regarding the principal criminal punishments there is a supplementary law regarding punishments. Depending on the incident, people who violate socialist property are also subject to such supplementary punishments as being forbidden to occupy positions involving the management of socialist property for 2 to 5 years, parole or domestic exile of from 1 to 5 years, a fine of up to 1 million dong, and the confiscation of part or all of his property. The supplementary punishments have the significance of further developing the effect of sentences in the struggle to fight and prevent crimes.

5616
CSO: 2409/261

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRACTICAL VIEWPOINTS TOWARD COMBAT, DEVELOPMENT URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 85 pp 1-6

[Editorial: "Practical Viewpoints Toward the Combat and Development of the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] A major experience of the process of combat and development of our armed forces over a period of more than 40 years is that, on the basis of firmly grasping Marxist-Leninist theory and the lines and policies of the Party, it is necessary to always make our point of departure the specific historical conditions of the Vietnamese nation and people and adhere closely to the development of the revolutionary situation and missions and the military missions in each period. Integrally related to that matter is the carrying on and development of the rich experience and precious traditions of our soldiers, people, and nation, while selectively studying the advanced experiences and modern knowledge of the people and armed forces the Soviet Union and the people and armed forces of the other fraternal socialist nations. It is necessary to overcome mechanical, imitative manifestations that are remote from the specific historical conditions of our country and army, as well as manifestations of conservatism, empiricism, and backwardness with regard to the continual development of reality and of the revolutionary situation and missions.

Our country's present situation has a number of special characteristics that are dissimilar to those of many other countries. We must, on the basis of those special characteristics, correctly and creatively resolve problems regarding combat and development by our armed forces.

Our country does not have stable peace but is in a situation of being both at peace and at war to a certain degree. In general, the nation as a whole is at peace, not at war, as it was during the anti-US. resistance period. Therefore, we can and must concentrate on the foremost mission--building the economy and the nation--and must closely combine the economy with national defense and develop the armed forces basically and over the long range in order to defend the Fatherland. At the same time, we must cope with the border encroachment war and the war of destruction waged by Beijing, fulfill international obligations on the Cambodian and Laotian battlefields, maintain combat readiness, and guard against a large-scale war of destruction. Although the present war is not yet a large-scale war or a regional war, it is very difficult and fierce. There are losses and attrition. Indeed, we have had to mobilize some of the nation's forces for the war to defend the Fatherland against the border encroachment war and to fulfill our international obligations, and must set aside sufficient strength to defeat the enemy in that very fierce war.

Therefore, it would be incorrect for us to maintain armed forces as if we were engaged in a large-scale war. On the other hand, it would also be a mistake to reduce our troop strength to a peacetime standing force. Our regular forces must be sufficiently strong to fulfill the requirements of the mission of defeating the border encroachment war and our international mission, and are at the same time the basis on which to expand forces when a large-scale war breaks out. Because it is necessary to maintain such an unusual standing force, we must resolve the quality and quantity problems well, ensure victory in combat, and maintain a high degree of combat readiness, while at the same time contributing to fulfilling the economic development and national development missions.

Under our present circumstances we do not prepare the nation and the armed forces to resist aggression under peacetime conditions and then transform the nation from a peacetime status to a wartime basis. In fact, we have waged war against the war of aggression to a certain degree, while at the same time preparing the armed forces against a large-scale war of aggression should one break out and preparing to change the nation over from a status of simultaneously being at peace and being at war to a certain degree to a wartime status. We not only build up reserve forces in order to expand the regular army should a large-scale war of aggression break out, but must have forces--including both manpower and material-technical facilities--to reinforce the northern border and the battlefields in neighboring countries every day and very hour. We must have forms and measures for building up supplementary forces and reserve forces which are appropriate to the circumstances, not merely create regular cadre teams or skeleton cadre teams to expand forces when there is a large-scale war of aggression. Even with regard to the building up of reserve forces and the expansion of forces when there is a large-scale war, we must also bring into play our experiences during the anti-French resistance war (1945-1954) the anti-U.S. resistance war (1955-1975), and the resistance war against the Chinese aggressor troops (1979). At the same time, we must pay attention to studying the advanced experiences regarding the mobilization organization experienceof the Soviet Union, and must employ them in a manner appropriate to the conditions of our country and army. The creativity of our soldiers and people on the battlefields and localities in actual combat and construction during the past several years has brought about for us correct solutions to those problems. It must be added that national liberation war and war to defend our Fatherland are both people's wars and that our armed forces consist of the three types of troops. Therefore, we must prepare the entire population to fight the enemy, and must mobilize all three types of troops, not merely make preparations and mobilize troops as during classic wars fought only by regular armies. Thus in the mission of builidng up the armed forces--both standing forces and reserve forces--it is necessary to fully understand the viewpoint of war by all the people and realize the immediate requirements in view of the present situation, while also realizing its developmental tendency. It is necessary to realize the long-range requirements of a large-scale war, and to be very creative in the actual situation.

Our country's economy is at present still a backward agricultural economy which is characterized by small-scale production and is passing through a period of transition to socialism without passing through the phase of capitalist development. We are only in the first phase of the period of transition. For many years to come we will have to struggle arduously in order to gradually pass through that initial phase and begin the second phase, which will still be in the period of transition. Therefore, for a rather long time to come, although we will gradually concentrate on the central mission--socialist industrialization--our country's economy in general and its national Defense industry specifically will not have the capability to fulfill their mission of providing modern equipment, weapons, and technical facilities for the people's armed forces. We have the great assistance of the Soviet Union, so we are capable of providing more modern equipment for our armed forces than our industry alone could provide. However, our country's infrastructure cannot rapidly ensure the full utilization of the modern weapons and equipment provided by the Soviet Union. The geographical conditions of our country's battlefieds have also exerted a very great effect on the full utilization of modern technical military equipment. Therefore, we must resolve the problem of providing weapons for our armed forces in a manner appropriate to the support capabilities of our country's economy. We must go all-out obtain increasingly modern technical equipment, do a good job of providing material-technical support, master the modern equipment, and use that equipment as effectively as possible. At the same time, we must pay attention to less modern, and even primitive, weapons and facilities, in order to continually develop the combat strength of all three types of troops and bring the strength of the entire population into play in fighting the enemy. We must struggle resolutely to gradually build a national defense industry in our country.

We must also resolve scientifically, practically, and flexibly the problem of organizing and equipping the units and the three types of troops, in a manner appropriate to the specific conditions of each battlefield. Conditions in the mountain region and the border areas differ from those in the lowland areas, along the coast, and on islands, and conditions on Vietnamese battlefields differ from the on Vietnamese and Laotian battlefields. Experience shows that only large-scale organization and modern equipment are necessary for the troops to have a high degree of combat strength. Nor can we identically organize and equip units fighting on battlefields with different geographical conditions. Military organization is a very complicated science. it must be donein such a way as to manifest to the greatest degree the close combination of man and the various kinds of equipment and weapons in a certain environment, in order to defeat the specific operational objectives.

The Party's leadership of the armed forces must be continually strengthened. The strength and effectiveness of the party-political work arise from its integral relationship to al aspects of actual combat and development by the army, under the leadership of the Party. The fourth and fifth party congresses, then the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, issued the necessary resolutions regarding the renovation and continued perfecting of the Party's leadership structure vis-a-vis the People's Army and national defense, so that they can be appropriate to the new situation. That clearly manifested a revolutionary and scientific nature and the practical viewpoint and developmental viewpoint of our Party toward the organizational task. There also stands out here a lesson regarding bringing into play our experiences and traditions while also selectively studying the experiences of our friends. We must, in the course of actual work, continue to perfect the Party's leadership mechanism vis-a-vis the army.

The armed forces are built up to defeat the enemy. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly understand the enemy and firmly grasp the political, economic, and military situations of the enemy, in the strategic, campaign, and tactical spheres and with regard to their nature, plots, and schemes. It is necessary to closely monitor the changes and developments of the enemy and have the most accurate scientific estimates as possible of their new plots and schemes, and of changes in their organization, technical equipment, and tactics.

The new enemy aggressors--the Chinese reactionaries--started a war of aggression by using the Pol Pot lackey troops along our country's southwestern border, then launched a direct war of aggression by Chinese troops along the northern border. Defeated in those two wars of aggression, the enemy started a multifaceted war of aggression in hopes of weakening us and forcing us to yield to them. Since mid-1984 they have waged a border encroachment war combined with a war of destruction, while continuing to prepare for a war of aggression on a larger scale in hopes of carrying out their nefarious plots. In their combat activities and sabotage activities the enemy have used many schemes and always change those schemes, such as artillery shelling, launching clamorous attacks by using both main-force and local troops, using explosive charges to attack our fortified positions, laying mines on rivers and at sea, etc. The actual situation during the past 10 years has enabled us to realize more and more clearly the very insidious and systematic schemes of the Chinese reactionaries toward our country and all three Indochinese countries, as well as their strategic operational measures, combat stratagems, sabotage activities, psychological warfare, and espionage warfare. We must closely monitor changes in the situation and correctly predict the contingencies that may arise, the types of aggressive war the enemy may wage, and the operational measures and combat stratagems they may employ, in order to take the initiative in countering them.

In order to defeat the enemy, one of the decisive matters is correctly resolving the fighting measures and continuing to develop and perfect the military science and art of Vietnamese people's war to defend the Fatherland. We gradually successfully adapted our fighting methods in the war to defend the Fatherland along the southwestern border against the Pol Pot lackeys and along the northern border against the Chinese aggressor troops. During the recent period we have gradually found appropriate fighting methods to defeat the enemy, step by step, in the war of encroachment along the northern border, while at the same time, along with the troops and people of Cambodia, finding appropriate fighting methods to continue to defeat the Cambodian reactionaries in the border encroachment war and overthrow them in Cambodia. Clearly, different war types and situations, different operational objectives, different comparisons of forces, different comparisons of forces, different battlefield conditions, etc., demand the application and creation of many different fighting methods. Even on a given battlefield, such as the Cambodia-Thailand border, the Vietnamese volunteer troops and the Cambodian revolutionary troops have employed many dissimilar fighting methods in attacking the enemy bases. Of course, in order to cope with a large-scale war of aggression that could occur, we cannot stop at the present fighting methods. Here, more outstanding than anywhere else has been the application and bringing into play of our very rich combat experiences, including the experiences of the liberation war, war to defend the Fatherland, local people's war, and war fought by the main-force combined combat arms units on all scales, while also selectively studying the modern combat experiences in modern combat experiences in modern war of the Soviet Union. All mechanical, imitative manifestations, as well as conservatism and empiricism, are harmful and must be paid for with flesh and blood.

On the basis of the actual combat experiences and victories during the recent period we can affirm and reach a high degree of unanimity on the basic problems of the Party's military line in general and the people's war viewpoint and Vietnamese military art specifically, during the period of building and defending the Fatherland. We also realize even more clearly the necessity of continually being creative in the actual situation, in order to continue to concretize the Party's military line and develop and perfect Vietnamese military art. We must, on that basis, draft the combat orders of the armed forces and carry out the training of cadres and enlisted men.

The Vietnamese people's armed forces are truly a peerless, ever-victorious army. But their victories did not come as a matter of course. They resulted from the heroic fighting spirit and unmatched intelligence of our cadres and men, under the leadership of the Party, and manifested the extremely rich creativity of our soldiers and people in the actual fierce, life-or-death combat with cruel enemy aggressors. The correct line and policies of the Party are products of the creativity of the popular masses, cadres, and party members led by the Party. Actual practice always illuminates the correct line and policies of the Party, tests the correctness of its line and policies, and helps us continually perfect them. Fully understanding the practical viewpoint and the viewpoint of development in all combat and construction activities are burning lessons of current interest for our people's armed forces at present.

5616
CSO: 4209/313

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HA DONG PARTY COMMITTEE LEADS MASS SECURITY MOVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Bui Dang Ty of the Ha Dong City Party Committee: "Lead the Mass Movement To Defend Security at the Basic Level"]

[Text] The Nguyen Trai Subward, which was formed by combining the To Hieu and Le Loi subwards, includes the Ha Dong market, 11 general education middle and elementary schools, and many organs and warehouses. It has been designated a key security area because it occupies a central political, economic, and cultural center of the city of Ha Dong. The subward has two people's housing areas and nine collective cadre housing areas, and a party organization of more than 10 party chapters and more than 200 party members. Every year for the past 5 years Nguyen Trai Subward has been recognized as an all-round advanced unit of the city and for 6 consecutive years its public security forces have won the "determined-to-win Unit" designation. Something worthy of concern is that the mass movement to master security at the basic level has begun to be concretized in accordance with the mechanism of the Party leading, the governmental administration managing, and the working people serving as the masters. The movement to defend the security of the Fatherland is tied in closely with the mass revolutionary action movement and the fulfillment of the political missions of the basic-level party organizations.

Where does the depth of the mass movement begin?

In the course of the actual work over a period of many years, the party committee and people's committee of Nguyen Trai Subward have affirmed that a matter of decisive significance in leading the security work is that the entire party organization must fully understand the viewpoint of the masses serving as the masters of security at the basic level and motivate the masses to be in accord with and voluntarily implement the policies of the party and laws of the state. That viewpoint must be concretized in leading the organization of the mass movement to defend the security of the Fatherland, which begins with the campaigns to create "three secures" families, wards, collective housing areas, and organs, in order to, on that basis, create "three secures" subprecincts. Creating "three secures" families is the starting point of the mass movement to protect security and above all demands that an exemplary role be played by all party members and Youth Union members in the neighboorhood teams. They must both remain close to the people and manifest a strong sense of responsibility toward their families and toward the work of the party chapter and mass organization. Therefore, the party organizations and organizations. Therefore, the party chapters and organizations must firmly grasp the contents of creating "three secures" families and be exemplary in carrying out the campaign and in encouraging the masses to carry it out. Because attention to closely combining the ideological work with the organizational work, 1,456 households (of a total of 2,022 households) in the subprecinct have attained the "three secures" family standard. They are families which have done a good job of carrying out the stands and policies of the state and observing the laws of the state, and which know how to maintain state secrets, struggle, and denounce the acts of the bad elements to the local governmental administration. Those families do not allow the loss of property, no one in the family violates laws, socialist property, or property of citizens, promptly uncover and denounce crooks, do not allow the occurrence of such social evils and accidents as house fires, explosions, and poisoning, do not allow the occurrence of diseases, eliminate superstition, do not gamble, achieve solidarity in the neighborhood or collective housing area, follow the new way of life, carry out the population registration work well, etc. It may be said that the campaign to create "three secures" families in Nguyen Trai Subward has had a positive effect on many people and households, so that they not only fulfill their mission of protecting security but also contribute to building strong party organizations, consolidate the mass organizations, and create the new socialist man. Experience over a period of many years has clearly shown that the creation of "three secures" families is the basis for creating "three secures" neighborhoods, collective housing areas, organs, and subwards. it is also the depth and core of the mass movement to defend the security of the Fatherland at the basic level.

Bring Combined Strength Into Play

Nguyen Trai Subward has brought about a strong transformation in the mass movement to defend security at the basic level. The political security and social order situation has gradually been stabilized and socialist property and the property of citizens have been protected. Many families have done a good job of the population registration work, no serious crimes have been committed in the subward, and the number of social evils and accidents have gradually declined. Although those are only initial results, the party committee has learned a number of lessons about actual organization, and especially has gained experience regarding bringing into play the combined strength of the party chapters in campaigning for the masses to protect security. Fully understanding the viewpoint of the people mastering security at the basic level, the party committee set up a committee to guide the movement to create "three secures" families, in which such sectors and circles as the public security police, the women's and youths' mass organizations, information-culture, market management, etc., and for which the chairman of the subward people's committee was directly responsible. An important matter is bringing into play the staff role of the public security forces in building strong public security organizations and subward units, so that they can serve as the hard core in closely coordinating the youths', women's, old people's, and tennagers' organizations, including the area people's security teams. Combined strength is manifested in closely combining the ideological work with the organizational work, combining economic management with the social work, and combining opposing internal negativism with opposition to negativism among the popular masses. In addition to propagandizing and explaining the responsibility of citizens to protect the security of the homeland and the "three secures" contents, organizing and encouraging the families to register to compete to attain the "three secures," there must be specific guidance and close, continuous control by the party chapters. The party committee paid attention to the trial guidance of the development of "three secures" families in block 4 and the Ha Tri collective housing area, to carrying out studies and gaining experience on the spot, and then expanding the movement to the entire subward. The experience of the trial points is that first of all the party chapters and party organizations must firmly grasp the viewpoint of the people mastering security at the basic level, even in each family. Therefore, there are plans to lead the population management work in order to grasp the situation of each household and citizen. The assignment of party members to be responsible for each family must be specific, practical, and appropriate to the characteristics of each area. On the basis of leadership of the campaign to create "three secures" families, the party chapters and party organizations uncover and cultivate good people to serve as the hard core in the mass movement at the basic level. People who encounter difficulties in their lives must be given practical assistance, while at the same time uncovering bad elements to take the initiative in preventing or strictly dealing with violations of law. Not only the party organizations, but also the mass organizations and neighborhood teams, clearly understand their responsibility in protecting security, and clearly understand that population management is not a concern only of the public security branch. The subward party organization also carried out a specific division of labor in the party committee and among the party members, regularly listen to reports on the results of leading the test points, and paid attention to the good use of retired cadres in campaigning for families to attain the "three secures" contents. Many retired cadres and party members have not only been exemplary in carrying out the policies of the party committee, but have also been active and persistent to encouraging the masses to observe the regulations regarding the protection of security in the ward. The activities of the party chapters, especially those in the Ha Tri, To Hieu, and Block 4 collective housing areas, are tied in with the creation of "three secures" families, and manifest a strong spirit of self-criticism and criticism to bring into play the exemplary vanguard role of each party member.

Those are only initial results. The party organization of Nguyen Trai Subward is striving to enable the campaign to protect the security of the Fatherland and do a better job of serving the implementation of Party resolutions, especially resolutions 8 and 9 of the Party Central Committee.

5616
CSO: 4209/308

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NAVAL PERSONNEL FORBIDDEN TO DRINK SPIRITS, BEER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 86 p 4

[Article: "Naval Personnel Forbidden To Drink Spirits and Beer"]

[Text] The Naval General Department on 3 December 1985 issued a directive for all naval forces:

1. Naval cadres and enlisted men are strictly forbidden to drink spirits and beer while on duty, or to have spirits or beer on their breath while on duty.

Naval cadres and enlisted men are strictly forbidden to drink spirits and beer in private or state restaurants.

2. No matter where they are, naval cadres and enlisted men who drink spirits or beer and become so intoxicated that they cannot control their words and actions, will be subject to discipline, to the extreme of being discharged from the navy.

The Naval General Department encourages the people and the cadres of the sectors and mass organizations to help and supervise the naval cadres and enlisted men in strictly implementing the directive forbidding the drinking of spirits and beer among the naval forces.

The directive will begin to be implemented as of 15 January 1986.

5616
CSO: 4209/308

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM-INDIA ECONOMIC-COMMERCIAL RELATIONS REVIEWED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Nov 85 pp 3-5

[Article by Le Khac: "Capabilities and Prospects for Developing Vietnam-India Economic-Commercial Relations"]

[Text] India plays an increasingly important role in the economic and commercial relations between our country and the developing nations. Those relations are built and developed on the basis of the long friendship between two countries which are united, shoulder to shoulder, on the path of struggle for their independence and prosperity, for peace andfriendship with other nations, and for a new world economic order.

Friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India have arisen from a pure, loyal relationship of mutual understanding and respect between people who have similar features with regard to their national histories and personal characteristics. It was created and built up by President Ho Chi Minh and Jawaharlal Nehru and has been continually developed by several generations of those two peoples. Especially, the official friendship visit to the Republic of India by comrade Le Duan, our Party's General Secretary, in September 1984 and the intimate meeting between Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State, and President Zail Singh and Premier Rajiv Ghandi in New Deli in October 1984, the multifaceted relations between the two nations underwent new development.

The economic-commercial cooperation relations between Vietnam and India are built on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and are not only in accord with the objective requirements of the era with regard to international division of labor and cooperation, but also meet the demands of the economic life of each nation in the process of building and development.

Even in the years which our country was fighting a resistance war against foreign aggression a cooperative economic relationship was established between the two countries and was begun when a delegation of Indian agricultural cadres visited Vietnam in October 1973 to explore prospects for cooperation in agriculture and animal husbandry. In addition to India helping Vietnam set up a Wet Rice Research Institute at O Mon and a milk water buffalo center at Song Be, the two nations also paid attention to and stepped up research in the other spheres of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. After the visit to India by our high-level governmental delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the beginning of February 1978 the multifacted cooperative relations between the two countries underwent new development. A specific manifestation of that development was the formation of a joint Vietnam-India economic and scientific-technical committee. The first meeting of that committee, which took place in New Delhi in December 1982, was a success.

By means of providing significant credit with preferential terms, India has helped us improve our capability to import many essential goods to supplement the national economy and contribute to devloping production and exports. India has also lent us a rather large quantity of grain,which has helped our people overcome difficulties in their lives caused by nature and destruction by the enemy. Furthermore, India has also provided us with diesel locomotives, spare parts, and some repair equipment, and has helped us improve the Nam Dinh textile mill, study the mining of such minerals as tin and apatite, and construct an installation to produce jute bags in Ho Chi Minh City and a copra processing enterprise in Ben Tre Province. At the same time, India has been concerned with helping us develop a number of industrial crops for export and domestic consumption, and train cadres for a number of economic sectors.

That valuable, humanitarian assistance once again has caused our people to always remember the declaration of Indina Gandhi, the great child of the Indian people and a person who was very close to the Vietnamese people: "In the past we stood beside the Vietnamese people. Today we are standing beside them and we think that we will alwayls stand beside the Vietnamese people, whether in times of hardship or in times of peace." Carrying on and developing that noble sentiment, recently Premier Rajiv Gandhi affirmed that "As far as India is concerned, Vietnam has an especially important position. India will always give Vietnam its all-out support and assistance."

On the basis of developing the mutual cooperation and assistance relations, the exchange of goods between the two countries will be maintained and will gradually undergo new transformations, even though under the circumstances of there many difficulties regarding the structure of goods and the volume of goods being small. Since they were established in 1956, the commercial relations between the two countries have developed over different historical phases and have made a definite contribution to serving production and the lives of both nation's people. Our exports to India are primarily such minerals and construction materials as coal, tin, and products derived from industrial crops. We import from India a number of materials and equipment to serve the railroad, cultivation, animal husbandry, raw materials, fuel, and materials for the produciton of consumrer and export goods.

The things that have been done and the results that have been attained in the spheres of economic, commercial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries have increasingly developed in recent years, they do not yet correspond to the requirements, capabilities, or desires of the governments and people of Vietnam and India. But on the basis of that actual situation the two sides have gradually found new forms and objects with regard to cooperation and foreign trade, in order to incresse the export-import volume and increase economic effectiveness and mutual benefit.

The actual situation has increasingly proved that the economic-commercial relations between Vietnam and India are capable of great development and have good prospects. Indeed, our country has relatively rich natural resources. The land is suitable for the development of a number of industrial crops. Our labor forces are large and they are well-educated and have many traditional trades. If additional materials and equipment are provided and the material conditons necessary for production are ensured, those precious resources can become great and real capabiliteis for developing production and creating sources of export goods. The increasing of exports and imports, along with the development of the needs of production and life will create capabilities for expanding imports, including the appropriate goods which India can supply.

India, a country in the South Asia region with an area of more than 3.2 million square kilometers, has during the past four decades developed itself and its economy with an autonomous spirit and has achieved great accomplishments. India now produces sufficient grain for more than 700 million people and has developed it industry from an underdeveloped status to the tenth rank in the world and has developed an increasingly advanced science and technology, in which many spheres have attained an advanced level.

Our people highly value the positive assistance of India, the chairman of the nonaligned movement, for the enterprise of consolidating peace and security in Asia and in the world, for the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, a new internatinal economic order and justice. At the same time, we highly potential in economic construcon and developmetn as well as in expanding economic, commercial, and scientific-technical relations with foreign countries. India not only is capable of cooperating with and assisting our people with regard to economics, science, and technology, especially in the spheres of cultivation, animal husbandry, machinery, the exploitation of oil and natural gas, and communications and transportation, and at the same time can supply many export goods which our people need to serve production and daily life. India is also a vast market which is capable of consuming many of our exports, including goods exported by localities.

The production capabilities and consumer needs of the two countries are very great. but in order to transform them into reality under the conditions of our economy undergoing development and not having large commodity production, an extremely important factor is strengthening and further expanding the multifaceted cooperative relations between the two countries, especially in the spheres of economics, commerce, and science and technology. In other words, under the present conditions commercial relations can only be developed and expanded on the basis of strengthening economic and scientific-technical cooperation. At the same time, the expansion of commerce creates conditions for furthering the development of economic and scientific-technical relations.

In the economic sphere, we regard the expansion of relations with India in many fields, in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit, as contributing to the better, more rapid development and use of our nation's labor, land, and natural resources. In that cooperation, priority is given to rapidly increasing the export index and increasing import capabilities. All cooperative forms, such as borrowing investment capital and repaying it with products, production and exporting, cooperation in processing, cooperation in production, jointoperations in production and exporting, and the implementation of the other appropriate forms, including the investment of capital and technology by foreign countries, are applied. We will increase the export of goods which we are capable of supplying and for which India has a need, on the basis of improving the structure of products, applying the appropriate export-import commercial modes, overcoming a number of difficulties regarding transportation, and the improvemnet of product quality, and ensuring that goods are delivered on time.

Concern for further expanding the economic, commercial, and scientific-technical cooperative relations is a common aspiration of the governments and people of the two countries and is becoming will in action and a great material confidence, is resfulting in increasingly closer relations between the people of the two countries, and has led cooperation between the two countries to a new peak, with new quality.

We are going all-out to further strengthen cooperative economic, commercial, and scientific-technical relations to contribute to strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship between Vietnam and India, and are contributing more and more to the enterprise of each country's economic construction and development for the benefit of each nation and for the victory of the struggle for peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world.

5616
CSO: 4209/345

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAMESE-SOVIET COOPERATION REVIEWED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Nov 85 pp 6-7

[Article: "The Large Scale of Vietnamese-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] The multifacted economic-commercial cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is a strong material basis for cooperative relations. The scale of that cooperation has been increased at a rapid rate, is developing comprehensively, in both breadth and depth, and is entering a new, very important phase. The volume of cooperation in the 1976-1980 period was equal to the total volume of the previous 20 years. During the 1981-1985 period it doubled in comparison to the previous 5-year plan, and between now and the year 2000 it will become even larger. On the path of advance to socialism, the construction of an independent, autonomous economy, and industry and agriculture with large-scale production, the assistance of the Soviet Union for our country plays a decisive role. With the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, our country has constructed large projects for the energy sector, the coal mining industry, machine-building, communications and transportation,nd industrial production.

In the present phase, economic relations betweenthe two countries are developing well, on the basis of planning that is appropriate to the course that was delineated in the long-range program to develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which was signed on 31 October 1983. Each year that passes by affirms the effect of the long-range plan, which this year brought into use such large new projects as the Thang Long bridge--the largest in Southeast Asia--which is 5.3 kilometers long, and crosses the Red River. The housing construction federation in Xuan Mai contributed to doubling the housing construction capacity in Hanoi. On 4 November of this year the second phase of the Go Dam diesel engine manufacturing factory was brought into operation, with an annual capacity to produce engines totalling 108,000 horsepower. That was a great accomplishment of the Vietnamese machine-building sector and created conditions for essentially completing the task of providing motors for fishing boats, for river transportation, and for other projects in our country.

The most important direction in economic cooperation between the two countries is to build the key projects in Vietnam's energy sector, the foundation of all other foundations in forming an independent, autonomous economy and the basis for the socialist industrialization of our country. The Hoa Binh hydroelectricity plant, which is the largest in Southeast Asia and has a capacity of 2 million kilowatts, is being urgently constructed. Very important parts of the project have been completed and it is now entering a new phase, pouring concrete for the basic project items and preparing to fill in the canals and bring water from the Da River into the completed tunnels. The Tri An hydroelectricity plant, which has a capacity of more than 400,000 kilowatts, is being constructed at a rapid rate. The planned construction rate has been exceeded and it is certain that the first turbines can be brought into the operation in 1987. The Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, with a capacity of 640,000 megawatts, is nearing completion. In November 1985 the third of the plant's four turbines was brought into operation. The "Viet-So Petro" Soviet-Vietnamese oil and gas federation has achieved great accomplishments. In the Bach Ho area it drilled three exploratory wells. They, and an exploratory well in the Hai Long area, have affirmed the possibility of oil under the continental shelf of South Vietnam. The experimental drilling rig industry is about to complete its stationary drilling rig No 1 and the impending completion of the oil pipeline from stationary rig No 1 to an installation on shore are solid advances as we enter 1986, the inagural year of the Vietnamese oil and gas exploration industry.

Vast prospects are opening up for Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation during the coming 5-year plan. The two countries will focus on designing and building projects with important significance vis-a-vis the Vietnamese economy and developing its export base. Among those projects, it is necessary to mention the acceleration of oil and gas exploration and exploitation under Vietnam's continental shelf, the construction of installations to process oil and and natural gas, factories to produce nitrogenous fertilizer, energy installations that are in accord with that sector's overall development plan, a large number of machine-building enterprises, the expansion of railroads and the improvement of their transportation capability, the completion of the drafting of economic-technical justifications for the construction of a metallurgy combine, and the beginning of construction of a metal scrap processing factory with a capacity of nearly 500,000 tons of steel a year. On the basis of good experiences in the production of natural rubber in Vietnam (between 1981 and 1985 50,000 additional hectares were added), the two parties drafted and signed in April 1985 an agreement between the two governments regarding the further development of cooperation in that sphere. It is estimated that by the year 2000 we will have planted 300,000 hectares of rubber, including 110,000 hectares of rubber which will be planted between 1986 and 1990. That is a fine new feature of cooperation in creating an industrial-agricultural structure that is highly effective in producing rubber and greatly increases potential to export that valuable raw material. That cooperative form will be applied extensively in producing vegetables, coffee, tea, and tobacco. A new requirement posed by the all-round Vietnam-Soviet relations is to increase the effectiveness of cooperation and perfect the two-way economic alliances on the basis of long-range planning. Thanks to the common efforts of the corresponding organs of the two countries, a complete set of measures has been drafted. During the coming 5-year period the Soviet Union will set aside a considerable number of facilities to increase the effectiveness and improve the work of the factories and enterprises the Soviet Union helped build in Vietnam in the recent period.

The commercial relationship between the two countries has developed continually. If in 1982 the volume of goods exchanged between the Soviet Union and Vietnam totalled 1 billion rubles, in 1984 that figure had surpassed 1.263 billion rubles. Today, thanks to the Soviet Union the Vietnamese economy can meet its import needs for metals, oil products, fertilizer, machinery, equipment, and many other consumer goods. During the 1981-1984 4-year period the Soviet Union supplied Vietnam with 7,175,000 tons of petroleum products, 3,382,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer calculated in ammonium sulfate units, 117,000 tons of cotton, more than 12,640 trucks, 739,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals, 718,000 tons of grain, etc. In August 1985 the Soviet Union supplied to Vietnam 1.4 million tons of petroleum products, 725,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer in ammonium sulfate equivalent, 32,000 tons of cotton, more than 2,900 trucks, and 141,000 tons of rolled metals.

Scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries has steadily expanded. Scientists of the two countries are cooperating in researching 88 topics in 23 very essential sectors of the national economy.

In agriculture, those topics include high-yield grain,vegetable, industrial crop, and other varieties and the protection of plants, to serve agricultural technology. Scientists of the two countries have created quickly maturing rice varieties that have good prospects for Vietnam, such as "Viet-Xo 1-2" and "Viet-Xo 1-10," which provide yields of 5-6 tons and 10-11 tons per season respectively. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, the anti-lightning installation at Gia Sang has begun operations and the Soviet tropical meterological laboratory is carrying out research projects to perfect forecasting regarding the origination and movement of storms. The Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union and the Vietnam Institutesof Science are cooperating in 27 research projects consisting of 58 topics. The Soviet Union has helped train more than 60,000 highly trained specialists, including nearly 20,000 college-level cadres and ore than 3,000 cadres at the MS and PhD levels. Life is proving the close fraternal ties between the two peoples. The great Soviet people, manifesting a socialist international spirit, are positively assisting us in the enterprise of building and defending the Fatherland.

5616
CSO: 4209/345

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

MPR ENVOY'S STATEMENT ON MPA ANNIVERSARY

BK190522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Statement by MPR Ambassador to SRV Gelegiyn Adiyaa to the Voice of Vietnam's listeners on 65th anniversary of MPA--recorded in Mongolian and fading into Vietnamese translation; date not given]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades, the Mongolian people are very happy to note the achievements scored by the Vietnamese people and the VPA in carrying out the strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress, that is to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and build socialism. The Mongolian workers and armed forces have highly trasured the international friendship [tinhf huwur nghij quoocs tees] and militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and armed forces.

The visit to MPR last year by the SRV high-ranking military delegation led by Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, was an event that helped strengthen the fraternal relations between Vietnam and Mongolia. Results of this visit as well as efforts in our cooperation have manifested the consistent development of the two countries' fraternal relationship on the basis of the 1979 SRV-MPR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Finally, may I wish you comrades, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and the heroic VPA ever greater achievements in building a new life, defending the socialist fatherland, and in launching emulation drives to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress.

Thank you for your attention.

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CSO: 4209/393

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION REVIEWS HAIPHONG'S ACHIEVEMENTS, SETS 1986 TASKS

Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text of Resolution No 43/NQ-TU, dated 11 January 1986, of the Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee: "Resolution of the 17th Conference of All Members of Haiphong Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee on the Work To Be Done in 1986"]

[Text] I

In 1985, the party organization and army-people of the municipality struggled hard and scored great and total victories in the fields of production, distribution and circulation, sociocultural affairs, security and national defense, party building, and mass proselyting; for the first time there were new developments in the change of the management mechanism from administrative bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to economic accounting and socialist business.

Rice crop yield exceeded the 7-metric ton ceiling, an unprecedentedly great achievement; the volume of pork production was increased, marking the development of Haiphong's agriculture in its gradual progress toward socialist large-scale production and clearly showing the ability to maintain by itself balance in terms of the need for grain by the end of this decade. To catch and raise marine products, including sea products for export, and to make salt both attained the plan goals. Industry, small industry, and handicrafts showed better development: The new lines of goods were more numerous; the quality of consumer goods and goods for export was improved; many gold medals were won at the Second Nationwide Economic and Technical Exhibit. Now we are overcoming difficulties while we proceed with switching to the new management mechanism in order to continue moving forward. There were many efforts and much progress in electric power production--receiving, supplying, and building the power network, with the cooperation between the Ministry of Power and the municipality showing its effects for the first time.

The local transportation sector satisfied quite well the needs of construction and production; encouraged municipal, interprovincial, and North-South goods circulation; and overfulfilled early its sea transportation plan. At both the central and local levels, the operations of the port showed good changes in various aspects of management and exceeded the annual plan goals.

Capital construction, an important spearhead, continued to score great achievements and fulfilled its plan with the invested capital being increased by 50 percent: 50 projects being put to use and 25 projects partially entering production and serving everyday life. The effort "to put tiles on every roof" was 80 percent carried out, thus making the prospects quite bright for completing this effort by 1987.

The problem of basic capital was properly resolved in order to respond to spending of various kinds, mostly buying goods to provide price subsidies to wages and spending for capital construction. Capital coming from export-import and sea transportation accounted for a rather large percentage and was greatly increased compared to the previous year. Although at times there were fluctuations, the social market in the municipality generally was relatively stable, with prices of rice and very essential goods being maintained for a long time, mostly in the period when we were providing price subsidies to wages and when cadres, workers, and civil servants were feeling encouraged. That was the result of the coordinated activities of all echelons, sectors, mass organizations, and so on to achieve control of goods and money; to develop the municipality's ownership role in price management; and to develop and for the first time change the mode of business of the grain sector, state-operated commerce, marketing cooperatives, and export-import unions, as well as the coordination of such sectors as finance, banking, prices, market management-reforming, and tax. Retail sales by the socialist commerce accounted for more than 70 percent. The task of placing small business people as suggested in Resolution No 26 of the Municipal CPV Committee was basically fulfilled.

Improvement of quality was registered in all cultural, educational, public health, physical education-sports, and scientific and technical fields. The scope of all three educational sectors--general, vocational, and kindergarten--was maintained, with vocational education reaching a greater depth and level-1 general education covering 95 percent of children in the affected age group. Public health was further reorganized; improvement was registered in the prevention and control of epidemics, examination and treatment in hospitals, and supply of common drugs. Cultural, artistic, and information and proselyting activities showed efforts to raise their attractiveness and effectiveness; artistic groups paid attention to consolidating themselves. The newspaper HAI PHONG and radio and television stations responded well to the leadership and guidance, proselyting and mobilizing, and political needs expected from them. Publishing showed obvious progress, with books of rich and attractive contents being printed in larger numbers. The physical education-sports movement began to show total and steady development, a fact that was shown in physical education-sports congresses at all levels; the material and technical base was further strengthened.

Security and order was maintained; the number of cases of fleeing the country, violating the socialist properties, and committing other criminal offenses was all decreased. The struggle for economic protection aimed at contributing to implementing the major policies on distribution and ciruclation, placement of small business people, reform of market management, and elimination of speculation and smuggling was carried out on a permanent basis, not very loudly but effectively. Many efforts were made in investigating, prosecuting, and trying criminal cases, covering some 90 percent of such cases.

The military work--to fulfill the plans for building border works, recruitment goals, training plans, military exercises, wartime mobilization preparations, and the "get rich for military victory" program--had the effects of actively contributing to the task of transforming, building, and developing the municipality.

The party building and mass mobilizing work obviously affected the fulfillment of the municipality's political and economic tasks. The mass organizations for the first time changed the contents and mode of their operations. The masses' revolutionary action movement was developed in a vigorous, continuous, and relatively even manner in all fields of activities.

The living conditions of farmers continued to be improved in terms of food, clothing, and housing. Through price subsidies to wages, cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces and people's public security forces were able to be more at ease in terms of spending, with their living conditions for the first time being stabilized and somewhat better. But after the currency had been changed and positive decisions had been announced about available goods, prices, and wages, because prices kept increasing everyday and the wages coefficients and multiples were far from rational, while the high-price allowances failed to keep pace with the price fluctuations, the living standard was not improved and resulted in indecision and worries.

Social work showed obvious results in caring for wounded soldiers, families of dead heroes, and elderly and lonely people, particularly in fighting against six social ills, which was linked with the movement to build the new way of living and the new cultural families and to promote family planning aimed at reducing the rate of population increase.

The great and total achievements in 1985 had an extremely important significance for ending the 5-year 1981-1985 state plan and the term of the Eighth Municipal Party Organization Congress; many principal socioeconomic goals being attained and surpassed in agriculture (adjusted plans), industry, capital construction, export-import, sea transportation, and so on marked an important forward step that Haiphong made in the first leg of the period of transition to socialist construction. Encouraged by the achievements in 1985 and feeling even more proud of the achievements in the past 5 years, which was not a long period but was a continuation of the achievements made in the 30 years following the liberation of the municipality, the party organization and army and people of the municipality overcame the difficulties in the 1979-1980 recession and new challenges, have altered the image of the municipality, both in depth and in breadth, and have been creating the material-technical, cadres-organizing, and spiritual-political bases in order to start carrying out the 1986-1990 plan and to offer the prospects for the municipality to make great leaps toward fulfilling its tasks of building and defending itself.

Agriculture and industry, now in the midst of a developmental trend,are building a strong structure for themselves--to exceed the 5-7 metric tons/hectare ceiling and to attain the 9-10 metric tons/hectare goal is within the actual ability of rural Haiphong to achieve--with changing the management mechanism going along with moving toward gradual mechanization, use of chemicals, electrification, adoption of technological advances in labor, and completion of the "put tiles on every roof" program. Like agriculture, fishery and industry are being restored and gradually becoming stable in order to move forward. The municipality is quickly overcoming the remnants of a declining era, undergoing new changes in management, getting additional means and equipment, and raising productivity and quality of loading-unloading and storage of goods. The municipality as a whole is becoming a sizzling production and construction work site, an active socialist-business market, and one of the key strongholds in the fight against the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction. The urban wards, with large and small subward and ward projects being drafted or carried out now and in the future, along with the rural districts, gradually move toward urban planning as a prelude to transformation of the old city and building of the new one, which will extend into the sea as planned.

In the near future, in a final review of its term, the congress will draw major conclusions with in-depth analyses by reviewing the implementation of the party's political and economic line and correctly evaluating achievements, unaccomplished work, shortcomings, and failures. Here briefly are some preliminary experiences that have been drawn:

First, the party organization has seriously carried out and creatively applied the party's and state's political and economic views and lines, resolutions, and directives with a series of more than 40 resolutions that are relatively perfect and closely reflect the municipality's realities.

It has correctly recognized the party's economic line, namely, "to develop on a first-priority basis heavy industry in a rational manner and on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry," and thus correctly resolved the relationship between industry and agriculture; although the municipality's strengths are industry, the port, etc., whenever there were difficulties about energy, materials, capital, grain, foods, and so on, it has affirmed that agriculture is the foremost front and has concentrated its leadership on it, while at the same time still gradually creating favorable conditions (expanding joint businesses, achieving integration in production, getting all sources of materials, improving and building the electric power network, and so on) for building the material and technical base in order to strongly develop both agriculture and industry.

It has clearly raised the question of exploiting all potential capabilities having to do with land, water surface, labor, occupations, science-technology, and so on, and encouraging production so as to provide capital through accumulation to serve production and construction and to satisfy the needs in daily life; but because production still encountered difficulties, it has quickly and readily used and further developed the role of distribution and circulation, with the socialist commerce, particularly export-import and sea transportation, being considered the important means to get initial capital.

It has shown a high determination to step up capital construction in order to build the material and technical base of socialism, both to serve production and everyday life and to satisfy the long-term need for transforming and developing the municipality, both the urban wards and rural districts, and developing the economy, culture, and society.

It has closely combined socialist construction with socialist transformation; production with distribution-circulation, with production being considered the foundation for carrying out distribution and circulation, placement and transformation of small business people, and management and control of the market; and economic development and resolving of everyday life and social matters with consolidation of security and order and strengthening of national defense.

Second, the party organization has actively built and gradually shaped a pattern of leadership being active, creative, decisive, dynamic, and responsive for organizing execution of work.

It has shown the spirit of daring to think, daring to make decisions, and daring to carry out the policies on "product contracts with labor groups and laborers," "put tiles on every roof," and "5 Actions" in agriculture; invested in improving and carrying out urban sanitation projects in wards, subwards, and towns; developed "the socialist commerce," achieved "the mechanism of doing business with one price being close to market price," boosted the collection of "interest rate tax," and linked "production with market"; built the new way of living and the new socialist man; wiped out "six social ills"; adopted the "party and youth union members abstain from drinking alcohol" policy; drafted early and carried out "regulations on management of party members"; and had a clearly-defined mechanism for providing "advanced training of high-seniority cadres and high-level leading cadres."

It has shown the spirit of boldly changing the work behavior, flexibly supervising work in accordance with its program, working closely with the basic level and masses, and discussing and making decisions on the basis of listening attentively to and respecting the opinion of the basic level and masses; carried out the system of controlled leadership, with control being strengthened for on-the-spot resolving of problems; attached importance to preliminary and final reviews of the resolutions that had been promulgated; gradually perfected the machinery to make it suitable for the new tasks and policies to bring about good results; and adopted "dynamic" policies on advanced training, use, and promotion of cadres, mainly by making work assignments and judging work effectiveness combined with other criteria.

Third, the party organization has maintained and further developed good solidarity and unanimity, which were reflected in the Municipal CPV Committee and Standing Committee having adopted the "Solidarity-Struggle-Results-Greater Solidarity-Greater Results" formula, from there further developed the collective ownership right, launched an increasingly enthusiastic and more evenly distributed revolutionary mass movement, showed the effects of the "one thousand hands needed to cope with the situation, but just one order to be given" slogan, and created unity of will and action in carrying out the socio-economic, security, and national defense objectives.

It has developed the combined strength of the system of proletarian dictatorship in the entire process of discussing and making decisions and assuming leadership over carrying out these decisions; clearly defined the dividing lines for the functions, tasks, rights, and power of every organizational system on the basis of setting up and carrying out a work relationship between the party committee echelons and the administration and mass organizations, and between the party committee echelons and the party's committees; and at the same time flexibly and closely coordinated the activities of the standing committees of the party and people's committees in getting to know the situation in order to do actual work in connection with some major policies in certain periods.

It has attached great importance to building and carrying out the "The party assumes leadership; the people are masters; and the state manages" mechanism in subwards, villages, and production and business installations, and showing determination and perseverance in implementing the motto, "The state and the people work together; the central administration and municipality, and the municipality and wards, districts, subwards, and villages work together."

It has boldly decided about and relentlessly carried out the policy of decentralization in favor of sectors, districts, wards, and down to subwards and villages in order to promote their right to take initiative and to be creative in the matters of socioeconomic management, and recently boldly drafted and promptly promulgated a number of temporary regulations to ensure the right to take initiative on the part of production and business installations.

It has adopted the principle of "the people know, discuss, do things, and control" while doing mass-proselyting work in order to ensure developing the working people's collective ownership right.

Beside what has been done, we find that there still are many failures, shortcomings, and incomplete work that must be done; in fact, if our work has recently been done better and more thoroughly and urgently, the achievements obtained could have been greater. Presently, the outstanding question that deserves a lot of attention is that along with renewing the economic management mechanism and stepping up production, we must still deal with the matter of prices-wages-money; resolve the relationships between money and goods, supply and demand, and management reform and market control; and stabilize the living conditions of working people, particularly those who work for wages.

II

The year of 1986 plays an extremely important role: it is the first year of the fourth 5-year 1986-1990 state plan; it is the year of great political events--the Ninth Municipal Party Organization Congress and the Sixth Party Congress--and at the same time of continued implementation of Resolution 8 of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution 38 of the Municipal CPV Committee on prices-wages-money, with great changes that have been directly affecting various activities in the socioeconomic life, first of all such fields as production, distribution, and circulation, in which positive action must be vigorously carried out, active efforts must be made to limit temporary adverse results and to create an enthusiastic revolutionary spirit on the part of the masses as the party congresses at different levels approach, and to successfully fulfill the 1986 political tasks and socioeconomic norms must be ensured.

In order to generate a momentum for the years to come, the party organization of the municipality is not to be satisfied with what has been achieved but instead must ceaselessly strengthen solidarity, raise unity of will and action to a higher level, and strive to move forward with the spirit of revolutionary offensive, confidence, optimism, enthusiasm, creativity, and responsiveness to new things; it must resolutely struggle against conservative expressions, bureaucracy, inaction, indecision, and lack of willingness to overcome new obstacles; it must give authority to and mobilize all echelons, sectors, organizations, and individuals for collectively thinking, enjoying collective ownership together, jointly acting in enthusiastic emulation, and developing their strengths and correcting their shortcomings in time to make 1986 a year of great changes in terms of renewing the economic management mechanism, strengthening social management, improving organization, reorganizing production and labor, rearranging cadres' assignments, and changing the work pattern, first of all from the basic level and for the basic level, a year in which the mass movement continues to be vigorously developed, a year that attains fast speed, high quality, and great results, with steady steps to be made in all fields of activities, mostly in production, distribution, and circulation, contributions to further stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and living conditions, strengthening security and national defense, and building the party, and mobilization of the masses and preparations for development in the coming years.

The Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee agrees to the contents of the 1986 state plan as presented by the Municipal People's Committee; the leadership over organizing fulfillment of the plan must always be flexible, close to realities, and linked with fully carrying out the specialized resolutions of the Municipal CPV Committee and Standing Committee, particularly the recent resolutions on implementing Resolutions 6, 8, and 9 of the CPV Central Committee.

It does not repeat here all of the aspects of such contents, but puts emphasis on only some matters to which attention must be paid in connection with leadership and guidance.

1. To continue considering agriculture the foremost task, at the same time to step up fishery and the consumer and export goods-manufacturing industry.

Strive to ensure 90,000 hectares of cultivated area for rice crops, crop yield of 7.3 metric tons/hectare or more, volume of production of 328,000 tons of paddy and 70,000 tons or more of mobilized paddy, 300,000 hogs or more and 24,000 tons of meat on the hoof, 140,000 tons of vegetables, 15,000 tons of sea fish, increases of domestic fowls, as well as sea and raised fish, and sea products for export, 25,000 tons of salt, and 4,5 million liters of fish sauce. Among the leadership measures, pay great attention to prevention and control of storm and flood, and destruction of harmful insects; improve the network of in-the-fields irrigation, stabilize the high-yielding rice varieties, and ensure the right transplanting density and amounts of fertilizers of all kinds. Perfect, expand, and raise efficiency of new economic zones; open new land by extending it to the sea. Increase the areas of intensive cultivation of high-yielding rice varieties. About fishery, pay attention to sea and fresh water fish, both caught and raised fish; consolidate and develop in-shore fishing; create favorable conditions for developing various occupations, mostly the ones that have export values and long traditions; and combine production with processing, while striving to get large quantities of fish to supply to the municipality. Be interested in consolidating the production relationships and getting equipment for the material and technical base of fishery (including catching, storing, and processing sea fish and products).

About industry, raise the percentage of consumer and export goods to 65 percent, make sure the value of industrial production will increase by 12 percent compared to 1985, overfulfill specifically the norms set for the major products and contributions to the budget, and strive to improve the quality of a number of products having high value and consumption value and being salable on the municipality's market, in the country, and abroad. Reduce imports and do joint business with friendly provinces and municipalities in the lines of goods the municipality is making and has the ability to develop. Urgently cooperate with friendly provinces and municipalities to make right away such products as beer, soft drinks, soap, tooth paste, toilet paper, and so on.

Invest in the enterprises that do good business and are in a position to expand their production, mostly production of consumer and export goods; invest in the building materials industry.

Assume close policy leadership, create favorable conditions for speeding up development of small industry and handicrafts, and attach importance to family-based small industry and handicrafts. Get all of the electric power that is supposed to be supplied and use it in a rational manner; continue to carry out the plan for improving and building the power supply network that serves production and civilian uses (including the assistance plan of the Soviet Union); and carry on the work at the Cua Cam 110-kilovolt and Dong Hoa 220-kilovolt transformer stations, while making preparations for building transformer stations in subwards.

About communications and transportation, invest in and have plans for organizing at any cost the North-South and provincial river-sea transportation force (of the communications-transportation sector and other capable sectors); achieve joint business in order to raise the tonnage of the fleet of ocean cargo ships. Raise the quality of services extended to passengers on the runs between Haiphong and the provinces and other inland points; gradually increase the number of public transportation buses while reducing the number of bicycles and maintaining order and security in the streets.

Complete construction of Route 5 and widen the local sections; repair the road sections at the city gates to make them clean, attractive, and convenient for traffic; upgrade some urban streets and road section 10 from Kien An to Tien Cuu; and develop economic and technical arguments about a number of bridges.

Have a preliminary review of our implementing Resolution 29/TV-TU, and through it strengthen management and raise loading-unloading productivity and protection of goods in the port. The port authorities must stress the responsibility for joining the customs office in creating favorableconditions for the commercial sector to properly resolve the matter of receiving and delivering the goods that are sent home by people working abroad or by laborers from abroad to make it more convenient and to further reduce circulation costs for receivers of such goods.

2. To resolutely step up capital construction.

Invest in capital construction 900 million dong or more and try to stick to plan 1. Absolutely and flexibly apply the capital investment mechanism by using many sources of capital--capital borrowed from the bank, state capital issued by the central administration and self-supplied capital from the local budget (municipal, ward, and district), capital from enterprises, cooperatives, and the people--in accordance with the motto, "The state and the people work together; the central and local administrations, municipality and wards, districts, subwards, and villages work together."

Calculate a positive balance in order to ensure appropriate investment in agriculture-fishery, to strengthen investment in industry-small industry-handicrafts, including family-based small industry-handicrafts; pay attention to investing in commercial undertakings (mostly export-import and tourism) and in a number of cultural, educational, and public health activities.

The key construction projects in 1986 (including those carried over from 1985) are: housing and classrooms; sailors' hotel; Cai Trap Canal; Cai Phu Bridge and the road across Cat Ba Island, including both Dinh Vu and Phu Long sides; the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Labor Cultural House; Dinh Vu Port; Dinh Vu-Thuy Giang dike; Duong Ao sluice; the 2-9 Leather Shoes and Engineering Enterprise; the project to remodel and build Sat Market; and electric power and water supply projects.

Remodel immediately the interior of a number of the municipality's guest houses.

Make preparations for getting capital and materials for building the sports hotel and hotel for tourists in Cau Rao.

Raise the percentage of houses having tiled roofs in the countryside to 90 percent; continue to complete the public projects in subwards and towns in accordance with Resolution No 24/NQ-TU about subwards. Carry out the plan for expanding the remodeling and mixed building of houses on the streets.

Along with making the activities of the Union of Building Materials Production and Business Enterprises orderly and effective right away, we must urgently perfect the organizing of building activities in the municipality; switch to the formula of "bidding" and "full contracting" of projects to be awarded to construction corporations, which along with the ward and district building cooperatives must achieve a fast rate of building progress, work neatly, and have good planning and work quality to ensure technical and artistic aspects.

The Municipal People's Committee perfects the 1986 capital construction plan with the revolutionary offensive spirit, particularly in creating capital and materials; reports to the Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee; creates unanimity and high determination; and takes leadership measures to organize positive execution of the plan, mostly in balancing and adjusting in time both capital and materials, first of all for the key projects in order to encourage the continued effort to build the material and technical base of socialism in the municipality.

3. To step up export-import, the important strategic spearhead; to achieve the one-price-close-to-market-price mechanism while transforming, tightly managing, and mastering the social market; to create all sorts of capital sources and to balance budget receipts-spending and money while encouraging production and stabilizing the living conditions of working people, mostly people working for wages.

Continue to implement Resolution 8 of the CPV Central Committee, Resolution 38 of the Municipal CPV Committee, and other resolutions of the latter and its Standing Committee; maintain continued leadership over prices-wages-money and renewal of the economic management mechanism; achieve emulation in business and services, fight monopoly and authoritarian attitude in business dealings among commercial organizations; tightly control goods-money; properly resolve the goods-money and supply-demand relationships, link production with market, be masters of the social market, stabilize prices, and step up production and circulation; ensure a fast increase of capital sources from export-import business, sea transportation, commerce, tourism, and services in order to add to the capital sources from production; and increase all other sources of collection, including collection of taxes, lottery money, and so on.

Adopt positive policies and organize good execution of plan in order to encourage all echelons and individuals to make goods for export, for the purpose of creating many sources of export goods and stepping up export, along with further expanding sea transportation business and getting capital investment from foreigners and Vietnamese living abroad. On this basis, have plans for importing goods in a rational manner to satisfy the needs for construction, economic development, and construction and development of the municipality. Increase the percentages of importing raw materials, materials, and equipment to serve various aspects of production, particularly in industry, agriculture, and fishery, for the purpose of increasing the sources of domestically produced and exploited goods, raising accumulation, creating capital through production, and providing laborers with jobs. Develop socialist commerce, first of all by renewing the business mechanism of corporations, stores, and marketing cooperatives, and ensuring good services and profitable business. Develop the positive effects of placing small business people and tightly managing and properly organizing the social market; develop the role and usefulness of markets; fight speculation, dishonest business, illegal sales, and efforts to disrupt the market.

Expand business and various services to satisfy the people's daily needs.

Develop domestic tourist activities, and create a momentum for development of international tourism in the coming years.

Achieve division of work, decentralization of management, and fixing of prices among the municipality's echelons and sectors; develop its active role in controlling prices; achieve in a unified and flexible manner the one-price-close-to-market-price mechanism in both purchasing and selling and in conjunction with market management, step up circulation, ensure the working people's interests, encourage production, resolutely abolish ration stamps and coupons; and fight accepting differences of prices within the commercial and grain sectors, as well as unlawful deals with dishonest business people.

Try to pay wages on the right days to people working for wages, including grade wages, product contracting wages, and bonuses. Except for the rice quota standards being guaranteed in accordance with ration books, as for other goods in the wage mechanism, apply the system of high-cost-of-living allowances by using the correct and rational percentages based on market prices prevailing in the municipality every month or every quarter.

4. To be more appropriately interested in cultural, educational, public health, and physical education-sports activities.

Continue to improve the quality of cultural, educational, public health, and physical education-sports activities by assuming close leadership and guidance over the positions, policies, and measures that have been set forth; develop the existing material and technical base, and at the same time make appropriate investment in a number of activities.

Ensure the total quality of general education, pay attention to the teaching of morality, combine raising cultural knowledge with vocational training; closely combine in-school, in-society, and in-the-family education, with emphasis on the latter; increase the material base (repairing and building anew clasrooms, teaching tools, and so on). Build the municipality's school for the gifted and talented. Create favorable conditions for popularizing the general level of middle school among youths in 6 more years. Perfect the vocational education system; make plans for vocational and vocational middle schools. Link teaching and learning in school with scientific research and experiments, and with productive labor. The Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee must discuss and issue specific resolutions on education.

Step up the mass culture-arts and physical education-hygiene movements in production installations, subwards, and villages. Consolidate the basic-level cultural establishment system to ensure all of the six aspects of activities aimed at building a number of cultural houses at the district, subward, and village levels and getting experience for extending it to the entire municipality in the coming years. Maintain and multiply the progressive physical education-sports models; consolidate soccer teams; and build up the ranks of trainers and athletes capable of making great achievements. Consolidate the wired radio network by ensuring uninterrupted performance of speakers and lines, carrying on four-level broadcasting, with specific broadcasts for rural areas, and acquiring short-wave transmitters.

Invest more money and means; restore the orderly application of medical examination and treatment procedures, as well as hygienic order; and care for patients in terms of their diet and drugs for treatment in hospitals, first of all those on line 4. Resolve better the problem of drugs for treatment, mostly antibiotics and drugs made of domestic and local medicinal materials.

Acquire more machinery and equipment for the printing plant; build the printing shop for the newspaper HAI PHONG; expand the activities of the tape reception and duplication station.

Through artistic festivals create new changes in literary and artistic creative and performing activities in the municipality. Adopt appropriate policies; invest more in and equip better the professional artistic groups, mostly theatrical, dance, and musical groups.

5. To strengthen social management, to build the new socialist man, to combine and consolidate security and national defense.

Actively strengthen leadership and guidance over social management in accordance with the law; ensure a clean and neat municipality having good social order and security.

Resolve better all problems having to do with power and water supply and urban sanitation projects.

Maintain absolute order in public places, on streets and sidewalks, and ensure traffic safety.

Correctly carry out all projects aimed at remodelling and building houses and construction projects of both the state and people, and ensure beautiful appearances.

Effectively carry out family planning, and reduce the rate of population increase to 1.45 percent. Build new cultural families; promote "good morals and good customs" in families and society, mostly among youths and teenagers.

Properly resolve the problem of providing working people with jobs in the following direction: doing jobs in state organs, state-operated and collective economic installations, and the family-based economy; working on contract to make consumer and export goods; going to school; fulfilling the military obligation; moving people to new economic zones, first of all within their own localities, and so on. Study a system of social insurance for various kinds of labor; achieve equality among them.

Actively resolve the social ills; strictly implement the policy requiring cadres and party and youth union members not to drink alcohol; absolutely destroy moonshiners' nests, achieve a new way of living in connection with weddings and funerals, and resolutely abolish the bad customs; implement very correctly Resolution 39 of the Municipal CPV Committee about abolishing the six social ills listed.

Through propaganda disseminate the Penal Code to raise the people's legal knowledge and to promote the "live, work by the law" concept. Print the Penal Code and distribute it gradually until any household will have it.

Resolutely and strictly carry out all administrative measures and punish all violations, great or small, of the social management laws by whoever they may be. Cadres and party and youth union members must set examples in obeying the law, achieving the new way of living, and fighting bad customs and social ills.

Economic development, way of living, and social management must be closely combined with security and national defense.

Continue to fulfill the task of aiding the northern border provinces, particularly Quang Ninh, and properly carry out the plans for recruiting and drafting inductees and resolving the desertion problem. Carry out military training programs for the regular and reserve armed forces and military exercise plans. Develop the assault role of the militia and self-defense forces. Coordinate the activities of the arms and services stationed in the municipality; fulfill the combat-readiness, combat, and economic construction tasks; continue to carry out better the "get rich in order to win military battles" program. Take better care of the subjects of the army's rear-area policy; pay attention to creating favorable conditions for assisting families of dead heroes, wounded soldiers, and military personnel; fulfill the "put tiles on every roof" objective.

Have preliminary reviews of implementing Resolution 3 of the Political Bureau and Resolution 01 of the Municipal CPV Committee; move toward carrying out the Central Committee's new revolutions on political and social security. Pay more attention to protecting our internal ranks and the economy, absolutely guarding our national secrets, including the ones having to do with the economy. Fight the negative aspects in our internal ranks and in society, particularly in the organizations doing economic work. The party committee echelons that lead the public security force and such sectors as propaganda-training and culture-information must strive to stop in time any counterpropaganda activities and arguments that stir up public opinion, disturb social and market order, and cause ideological and psychological instability among the people.

Maintain control to fight enemy sabotage and infiltration from the sea; protect the key political, economic, and national defense positions, mostly the port, and destroy and eliminate the gathering points for unlawful dealing and smuggling on land, river, and the sea; take positive action to deal in time with any new plots and acts of political and economic destruction that the enemy and dishonest business people may have.

The production and business activities of the municipality's armed and people's public security forces must ensure correct application and implementation of the party and state policies, and at the same time both help to satisfy their own needs and contribute to the municipal budget.

6. To renew economic management mechanism, to link it with improving cadres' organization and placement, and to step up scientific and technical work.

Continuing to apply and implement Resolutions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Central Committee and Resolutions 34 and 38 of the Municipal CPV Committee, the

Haiphong party organization must be steady, resolute, active, creative, and bold in renewing the economic thinking, renewing the economic management mechanism, and improving the organization and placement of cadres, and link them with the resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee on the "The party assumes leadership; the people are masters; and the state manages" mechanism.

Step up scientific and technical work.

a. Reorganize production and business in all economic sectors, both state-operated and collective, in the direction of developing the units that operate effectively and realistically serve production and life, and dissolving or changing the activities of the ones that have done poorly, have no accumulation, and have sustained losses for a long time.

Adopt early, right at the beginning of 1986, some provisional regulations about ensuring the right of production installations to take initiative in production and business in different economic sectors, along with implementing the provisional regulation about management decentralization and organization of cadres and other regulations about the planning mechanism; manage and set prices while fulfilling the one-price-close-to-market-price mechanism in conjunction with the new mechanisms of the banking and financial sectors; have plans for resolving the labor and surplus labor matters.

Develop various forms of agriculture-industry-commerce-credit cooperatives and of unions of such cooperatives. Perfect the mechanism of signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers and widen the form of paying wages on the basis of value in agricultural cooperatives.

Strongly develop the family-based economy in the right direction in both urban and rural areas; strongly encourage family-based small industry-handicrafts.

Achieve strict thrift in production and consumption. Review, build, and correctly carry out the systems of economic and technical norms, mostly the ones having to do with materials and labor. Strictly practice thrift in connection with materials and grain.

Concentrate efforts on perfecting the basic-level machinery, as well as the municipal, ward, and district machineries (of the party, administration, and mass organizations), with attention being paid first to reorganizing the management machineries of state organs. Clearly define functions, tasks, and organization-equipment tables, and achieve contracting in connection with wage funds; resolutely dissolve or merge a number of intermediary committees and sectors, with their work being considered a duplication, and clarify the functions involving management of administrative matters and of production and business of various sectors, thus resolving an organizational matter about the organs that perform state administrative-management functions being spared the functions of production-business management, simplifying the administrative-management machineries of organs, and establishing production and business unions along the line of reorganizing production and business and lightening the organization-equipment tables.

Continue to perfect the decentralizing process in favor of districts and wards, particularly in connection with socioeconomic matters; all wards and districts must strive to achieve self-sufficiency and to maintain a balance of the needs of their localities.

--Make a thorough check of the ranks of cadres; through a comparison of the plans for cadres and through training in production and regular work, have positive plans for elementary and advanced training and employment. Improve the program of political theoretical studies in conformity with the development of theory through practice to bring it close to the contents of Resolutions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Central Committee and the series of resolutions of the Municipal CPV Committee and its Standing Committee, provide cadres, including the leading cadres, with advanced training in work methods; place cadres in accordance with the new management mechanism; boldly assign work to cadres, transfer them to practical work, and evaluate their work by considering its effectiveness; provide districts, wards, the basic level, and where there are difficulties and weakness with additional cadres, and through this recommend the ones who have good capabilities and qualities and dare and know how to work effectively; and resolutely replace the cadres who have failed to fulfill their tasks.

--Through the new management mechanism, change the work pattern in order to perfect organizing a cleanup of the machinery and within the ranks of cadres and civil servants in internal-affairs sectors and distribution-circulation (first of all in the public security force, tax and customs offices, commerce, and grain and banking sector), to ensure keeping political and economic secrets and to create a favorable situation for production-business and for activities of cadres, workers, and the people, and avoid creating inconveniences and all forms of bribery.

b. Continue to implement Resolution 33 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee, to pay attention to advanced training, and to correctly implement policy, properly employ, and develop the talent of science-technology cadres; send these cadres to districts, villages, and the basic level and encourage them to stay with their work for a long time; consolidate scientific and technical activities at the basic level; expand scientific and technical integration with the central sectors, provinces, and municipalities, and among sectors and units in the municipality; mobilize all existing scientific and technical potential capabilities, study and widely apply scientific and technical progresses, and establish a scientific and technical union and put it to work effectively.

--Support, encourage, and decide about promptly applying initiatives and good experiences in renewing the management mechanism, perfecting the organization and placement of cadres, and lightening the organization-equipment table; develop in time, on the basis of the realities, any positive factors without being afraid of mistakes, which can be corrected whenever they appear.

7. Party work, mass proselyting, and guidance over organizing implementation.

The work program for the year of the party committee echelons, administrations, mass organizations, committees, and sectors must first of all be directed in a concentrated manner toward the major problems that are mentioned in this resolution, in accordance with their functions and tasks.

Merge a number of committees, perfect the party committees of all echelons, first of all of the Municipal CPV Committee, by making them neat, light, and streamlined; actively develop the role of party committee echelons as decision makers and staffs in discussing, issuing, and checking the execution of decisions, first of all regarding the implementation of this resolution.

The people's committees at all levels and in all sectors must adopt a positive work pattern to allow them to follow closely and in time the implementation of resolutions, directives, and notices of the party committee echelons about the administration and to guide the organization of their timely, total, strict, and effective implementation; assign clearly-defined work to every person in charge and being responsible till the end for it; overcome the situation in which the work to be done is missed or forgotten; and fight any manifestations of bureaucracy, authoritarianism, and causing of inconveniences for production installations and the masses.

The mass organizations must continue to renew the contents and mode of their activities in order to closely follow the creative and dynamic guidance of the Municipal CPV and People's Committees; to fight being conservative and administrative; to actively launch a revolutionary mass movement to take part in renewing the economic management mechanism; to strengthen social management in compliance with the law, to strive to raise labor productivity and product quality, to practice thrift, to reduce costs, to maintain security for the fatherland; to educate the masses and, along with the administration's organs, to ensure their ownership right in accordance with the principle of "he people know, work, discuss, and control."

The municipality's committee in charge of emulation, commendation, and rewards must change the way it works and develop the role of being a key organ that rallies all sectors and mass organizations, reviews the new positive factors and progressive models, mobilizes the masses and encourages their revolutionary action movement, and overcomes the situation in which too much emphasis is put onto administrative matters, commendation, and rewards.

Carry out the mechanism of ensuring the right of the basic level to take initiative in production and business; strive both to strengthen the responsibilities and authority of chiefs and directors and to attach importance to consolidating party and mass organizations and making them solid and strong; and raise the economic leadership capabilities of party committee echelons.

Improve the quality of party members, who must first take the lead in renewing the management mechanism and correctly exercizing their tasks and authority as party members. Raise the percentage of forming party members to make it higher than that of previous years. Firmly expel from the party and state organs those persons who have become decadent, debauched, and degraded.

Achieve a work system based on the functions of individual organizations in the system of proletarian dictatorship. The party committee echelons and administration must base their leadership and guidance on a unified program and direction, concentrate it on the topmost tasks, key work, and major objectives of their plans, and direct it at uniform fulfillment of measures and fast handling of new problems; continue to carry out the controlled-leadership system; strengthen control efforts to resolve problems on the spot and check democratic behavior and discipline; attach importance to preliminary reviews of implementation of resolutions; and fight the way of handling leadership by means of only meetings and written documents.

Consolidate and improve the quality of two-way information to ensure the quality of being timely, objective, accurate, and true.

Carry out in a just and timely manner the system of reward and punishment, both spiritual and material, in favor of all organizations and individuals and in connection with implementing the Central Committee resolutions, state laws, and resolutions and directives of the Municipal CPV Committee, Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee, and Municipal People's Committee.

As we enter the new year, with revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism, the Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee believes and hopes that the party organization as a whole and the army and people of the municipality further develop the achievements and experiences of the past years, make the greatest efforts, score even greater and more total achievements in production and business, renew economic management, strengthen social management, improve the standard of living, and build the new socialist man, all for the purpose of successfully fulfilling the two strategic tasks--to successfully build socialism and to steadily defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland--in order to score realistic achievements to welcome the Sixth Party Congress and the Ninth Municipal Party Organization Congress.

5598
CSO: 4209/335

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

FORTY YEARS OF VIETNAM'S ECONOMIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS REVIEWED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Sep 85 pp 19-23

[Article: "Principal Accomplishments in 40 Years of Building and Developing Our Country's Socialist Economy"]

[Text] In the Industrial Sphere

During the period of French domination our country's industry was very small, decrepit, and backward. There were no metallurgical, machine-building, or chemical installations.

Since the complete liberation of the North many great accomplishments have been made in building the material-technical bases of socialism in our country. Many important industrial installations have been built which have changed the face of the nation.

Energy Industry:

Electricity: In 1955 there were 11 power plants in the North with a total design capacity of 125,600 KW. During the first years of the 1960's we renovated or built the Uong Bi, Viet Tri, Yen Phu, Vinh, and Thac Ba power plants. In 1976 the nation had 36 power plants, including 19, with a total design capacity of 335,000 KW, which were managed by the central echelon.

In 1984 the nation had 40 power plans with a total design capacity of 1.54 million KW, of which 22 were managed by he central echelon.

In 1979 construction began on the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity plant, which is the largest in Southeast Asia and has a capacity of 1.92 million KW, and which the Soviet Union is helping us build. In January 1983 the first phase of the project to dam the Da River was completed. In 1985 the second phase of the damming project was completed. In 1987 the first turbine will generate electricity and by 1990 the entire project will be completed.

The Tri An hydroelectricity plant on the Dong Nai River, the second large project the Soviet Union is helping us build has a capacity of 420,000 KW. The first turbine will generate electricity in 1987.

The largest thermoelectric plant in our country, the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, which the Soviet Union is helping us build, has a capacity of 440,000 KW, equal to the total capacity of the electricity generating plants in the North. by the end of the 1984 two of the four turbines will officially begin operation.

By the end of 1985 the nation's electricity production is capable of reaching 5.6 billion KWH, which on a per-capital basis is equal to that of Bulgaria in 1950.

Coal: In 1955 we had only the Hon Gai coal mining area, which had low output. During the first 5-year plan investments were made in the mines and output rose to 4.2 million tons, twice the output in 1930. In 1985 we had the capacity to mine 9 million tons of metallurgical coal. Many new mines--Nong Duong, Vang Danh, Cao Son, and Na Duong--have been brought into production. In the Quang Ninh mining area the output of washed coal was three times greater than the highest point prior to the revolution.

Oil and gas: In accordance with the Vietnam-Soviet Union Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, in November 1981 the jointly operated Vietnam-Soviet Oil and Gas Enterprise was formed. In October 1983 Vietnamese and Soviet specialists found the first commercial flow of oil offshore in the Bach Ho mine area. On 7 March 1985 a commercial flow of oil was affirmed at the Ekhabi self-elevating drilling rig, and on 26 June 1985 the producing rig No 1 was brought into operation.

The Machine-Building Industry

Starting with nothing, in 1985 Vietnam's machine-building sector brought the Hanoi Machinery Factory (now Machine Tools Manufacturing Factory No 1) into operation. Since then a large number of factories and enterprises have appeared and four principal groups have been formed: machine tool manufacturing, electrical equipment manufacturing, the manufacture of motive machinery to serve agriculture and production, and the various kind of vocational tools and consumer metal products, including a number of important factories.

--Machine Tools Manufacturing Factory No 1 has produced 13,000 machine tools, including 32 kinds of universal lathes, 8 kinds of specialized machines, and tens of thousands of parts for industrial installations all over the nation. Since 1977 the factory has produced 252 machine tools of all kinds for export to a number of friendly nations.

In 1976 there were 389 machinery enterprises in the nation and in 1984 there were 612, an increase of 157.3 percent. In 1984 the total production value was 314.7 percent greater than in 1975. Our country now has a ferrous metals smelting combine and a steel rolling mill which has a capacity of 50,000 tons a year and which the Soviet Union helped us build. In 1985 its production was 15,000 tons.

Chemical Industry:

During the first 5-year plan period we constructed and brought into operation the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, the Ha Bac nitrogenous fertilizer plant, and a sodium chloride plant, which have a total capacity of 500,000 tons a year. Our nation now has 250 enterprises producing chemicals and nitrogenous fertilizer. Most noteworthy among them is the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, which has a capacity of 300,000 tons a year. In 1984 300,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer, 12,000 tons of sulfuric acid, and 10,000 tons of superphosphate were produced. From chemical raw materials we produced many products to serve production and consumption.

Construction Materials and Construction Industries:

Our country has very rich potential regarding construction materials. After the restoration of peace, in order to serve the construction of the key projects and the building of material-technical bases, a large number of central and local construction materials production installations appeared. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal nations, we constructed the Bim Son cement mill (with a capacity of 1.2 million tons a year) and the Hoang Thach cement mill (with a capacity of 1.1 million tons a year). The Hai Phong and Ha Tien cement mills have been expanded, which has increased our nation's total capacity to 4 million tons of cement a year.

Brick, lime, and tile baking installations, and sand and limestone quarrying installations, have been built all over (in 1978 they produced 3.8 billion bricks and tiles, quarried 14 cubic meters of limestone, baked 1.1 million tons of lime and 1.4 billion cubic meters of charcoal); produced a number of machinery products to serve production which previously had to be imported, such as movable steel scaffolding and rock drilling machines; and cast centrifugal electricity utility poles.

Communications and Transportation:

During the past 40 years, a relatively rational transportation network has been built all over the nation. It includes railroad lines, roads, and air and sea routes.

If in 1940 there were only 2,569 kilometers of railroads and 21,000 kilometers of roads, those totals had increased to 3,100 and 85,000 kilometers by 1984, which were increases of 120 and 400 percent over 1940.

There are now 5,056 large and medium bridges in the nation. Vietnam's maritime fleet is capable of carrying 260,000 tons and frequents 160 ports in 60 nations.

That does not include the thousands of kilometers of roads that crossed the Truong Son and contributed effectively to the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. In 1984, the volume of cargo transported was 3.4 times greater than in 1984, and after the nation's unification we rapidly restored the large bridges and many new bridges, such as the Thang Long and Chuong Duong bridges, were built. The river and ocean ports were dredged and a number of new ports were built. The Thong Nhat railroad line was restored at a record rate: less than 2 years.

Exemplary Large Projects:

The Thang Long bridge, which the Soviet Union helped us build, involved modern technical processes that were applied for the first time in our country. On 9 May 1985 the entire bridge was brought into use. The bridge's railroad line is 5,503 meters long, its motor road is 3,116 meters long, and its nonmotorized vehiclesroadway is 2,688 meters long. The total volume of principal materials used to build the bridge included 230,000 cubic meters of concrete, and 53,000 tons of iron and steel. Some 110,000 meters of concrete piles were poured and driven, and 946 concrete spans of all types were built.

The Agricultural Sector:

In the past our agriculture was monocultural, impoverished, and backward. After peace was restored our Party and state adopted many policies and measures to restore and develop agriculture, especially grain production. Socialist production relations were established and agriculture made rapid progress and advanced step by step toward large-scale socialist production.

The system of state farms--the leading economic component in socialist agriculture--developed rapidly. In 1960 there were 56 state farms. By 1984 there were 410 state farms, which provided a large volume of agricutural commodities: 18,000 tons of coffee beans, 50,000 tons of tea, 50,000 tons of pineapples, more than 100,000 tons of grain, and 5,000 tons of fresh milk.

During the past 40 years our country's agriculture, which had been backward, monocultural, and primitive, has attained an advanced level of cultivation and a high technical level. In comparison to 1960, the number of tractor stations increased 6.9 times by 1975 and the area planted by machine increased 65.2 times.

By 1984 the nation had 43,000 tractors (50 percent of which were large tractors and each hectare of land was supplied with the 46.4 KW of electricity per year. Some 4,000 reservoirs, 1,700 electrical-powered pumping stations, 27,000 small pumps were built. The water conservancy system ensured the irrigation of 1.88 million hectares and the drainage of 0.87 million cultivated hectares.

The agricultural science-technology forces have developed rapidly. The nation now has four colleges which train agricultural engineers and 12 applied agricultural science research institutes, consisting of 100 stations, farms, and technical service centers, 500 PhD's and MA's, 34,000 engineers, and 114,000 technical cadres. The seed science sector has attained many outstanding accomplishments.

Rice yields have increased rapidly. If in 1966 only Thai Binh attained five tons of paddy per hectare, by 1984 many provinces attained five tons or more, two provinces attained seven tons or more, and five districts attained 9 to 10 tons. The Dai Phuong cooperative (Quang Nam-Da Nang) attained more than 20 tons.

During the past 40 years the cultivated area has increased from 5 million to 7.5 million hectares. Compared to 1939, the record year during the period of French rule, by 1975 the area devoted to grain crops in the north increased 32.4 percent, the grain output increased 108.6 percent, and the output of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent increased 228.2 percent. Compared to 1975, in 1984 the nationwide grain area increased 21.4 percent and the rice yield increased 25 percent.

Circulation and Distribution

The retail network of state commerce increased from 7,824 locations in 1975 to 11,945 locations in 1980 and 12,578 locations in 1983.

In 1975 the total retail sales of state commerce amounted to 11.324 billion dong, an increase of 23.724 billion dong over 1980. In 1983 the total was 268.014 billion dong.

The following are a number of principal retail goods sold by socialist commerce:

	1976	1980	1984
Grain in rice equivalent (Millions of tons)	2.1	2.2	2.9
Fresh fish (thousand tons)	22.8	27.2	40.0
Fish, all types (thousand tons)	86.9	73.6	155.0
Sugar (thousand tons)	65.8	44.0	89.8

Society, Culture and Public Health

Under the leadership of the Party, during the past 40 years, along with the formation of the new regime and the new economy, very encouraging results have been attained in building the new culture and the new socialist man.

One of the most brilliant accomplishments was that our Party and state brought the light of culture to all working people.

Prior to the August Revolution, only 2.8 percent of the population attended school. Ninety-five percent were illiterate. By 1949 10 million people over 8 years old had escaped from illiteracy. By 1955, 93.4 percent of the people between 12 and 50 years old knew how to read and write.

After the South was liberated, within a period of a little more than 2 years 13 million people, 98.3 percent of the people requiring schooling, know how to read and write. By February 1978 the entire South was recognized as having essentially eliminated illiteracy.

Our country's education system has developed rapidly and has been steadily improved. Prior to the revolution, there were only 10 schools for every 1,000 villages, but by the 1974-75 academic year more than 80 percent of the children in the North attended school.

Prior to the revolution, each province had only one "bachelor of arts" (equivalent to a college degree), but now there are 85 colleges and higher specialized middle schools with 11,000 instructors and 155,000 students. There are 46 installations which offer post-graduate training in 132 specialized fields and are attended by 5,000 graduate students every year. There are 74 on-the-job training installations, 20 percent of the students of which receive training of more than 1 year.

At present our country has 5,500 PhD's and MA's (2 PhD's and nearly 300 MA's were trained in our country), more than 300,000 cadres who have a college-level education, more than 600,000 people with specialized middle school educations, and more than 1 million technical workers.

In addition to the results attained in the sphere of education, the cultural-spiritual lives of the people have been steadily improved and the mass cultural movement has been strongly developed. Publications have become an indispensable spiritual dish of the people. At present there are more than 200 regularly published newspapers and periodicals, the most important of which are the party newspapers from the central level down to the local level. In 1984 32.4 million books were printed, compared to 6.6 million in 1955.

In addition to publications, information, broadcasting, and television systems developed extensively. The physical education and sports movement has been expanded to the basic level with regard to all categories and in all areas. In the sphere of public health, results of which we may be very proud have been attained in protecting the people's health. The corps of public health cadres ad the research and medical examination and treatment facilities are far superior to those of the period of French rule. The number of public health cadres in 1984 was more than 60 times greater than in 1944. Prior to the evolution there were in our country 47 hospitals and 9 maternity clinics with 4,000 beds, concentrated primarily in the cities. Today all villages have clinics and maternity clinics, 100 percent of the districts have hospitals, sanitation-disease prevention units, and drug stores. At the provincial and municipal levels there are generalhospitals, specialized hospitals, and native medicine clinics. At the central level, which had 10 research institutes, there are 20 institutes and departments of all kinds, 10 general and specialized hospitals, and 6 medical colleges. In 1984 there were 731 hospitals, a 160-fold increase over 1944.

The most brilliant result in the sphere of public health and the protection of the people's health has been the prevention and prompt eradicaon of epidemics (cholera, smallpox, etc.). The average life expectancy of the Vietnamese people increased from 38 years to 63 years in 1984.

Foreign Trade Activities and Foreign Economic Relations

Exports: In comparison to period of economic restoration (1955-1957) the export index during the 1958-1960 3-year period increased three-fold and exports were sufficient to meet 45 percent of the import needs. During the

1961-1964 4-year period the export index doubled in comparison to the 1958-1960 period and exports were sufficient to meet two-thirds of the import needs. In 1964 the total export-import index was 64 times greater than in 1955. In 1975 exports increased 33 percent 1964.

After the South was completely liberated the national export rate rapidly increased. In 1976 it was 70 percent greater than in 1975, and in 1977 it was 42 percent greater than in 1976. In 1984 the total foreign trade index increased 20-fold over the 1958 level.

In the 1958-1975 period the total foreign trade index increased eight-fold and exports tripled. During the 1975-1985 period the total export-import index increased 2.3 times and exports increased 4.3 times. In 1984 exports amounted to 11 percent of the total national income, compared to 2.9 percent in 1975.

The Structure of Export Goods

In comparison to the period of economic restoration and development (1955-1960), during the 1961-1964 period mineral products increased five-fold, light industry goods increased 12-fold, artistic handicrafts increased 9-fold, and agricultural raw materials and processed agricultural products continued to increase. Among those items, processed agricultural products, light industry products, and small industry products produced from domestic raw materials increased rapidly.

During the wartime period (1965-1975) there were also changes in the structure of exports. In 1972, in contrast to 1955, the heavy industry product group (primarily mineral products) accounted for 15.4 percent of the total export index. Light industry and small industry-handicrafts accounted for 37 percent, and agricultural products and processed agricultural products accounted 47.9 percent. During the 1973-1975 3-year period the structure of light industry and small industry-handicraft products increased considerably and accounted for 50 percent of all exports. Agricultural products and processed agricultural products accounted for 32.5 percent and heavy industry goods for 17.15 percent.

Since 1976 there have been important changes in the structure of export goods. On the average, during the 1976-1980 period the industrial products group increased three-fold in comparison to 1977 and increased 61.7 percent over 1976. In 1977 the export of goods in the light industry, small industry,and handicrafts group increased 45 percent over 1976; it increased 75 percent by 1978 and by 1980 incrased 128.2 percent and was double that of 1964. The export of unprocessed agricultural products in 1976 was three times greater than 1964 and in 1980 was 21 percent greater than in 1976.

In 1983 the export index was 80 percent greater thanin 1980. Agricultural products increased 241 percent, forestry products increased 207 percent, fishing products increased 641 percent, handicraft products increased 134 percent, and industrial products increased 93 percent.

Imports: In the 1955-1960 period the volume of exports was small and consisted primarily of aid goods. By the 1961-1965 period the import index had increased rapidly. In 1965 the total value of imports was double that of 1960. In 1975 it was 3.3 times greater than in 1965 it and in 1980 it was 128 percent of the 1976 level.

The structure of imports: In 1975 the import index was 6.7 times greater than in 1960. The import of complete equipment packages increased five-fold, raw materials increased seven-fold and consumer goods increased 13.9 times. In 1980 the complete equipment group increased 142 percent, raw materials increased 17 percent, and consumer goods increased 107.7 percent, while the total import index increased 28 percent.

Imports were sufficient to bring in a large volume of goods and equipment to serve socialist industrialization, especially to maintain the construction schedules of such key projects as the Song Da and Tri An hydroelectricity projects, the Thang Long Bridge, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement mills, the Vung Tau gas and oil project, and hundreds of other key projects.

Foreign Economic Relations

In 1960 our country had economic relations with only 33 countries, primarily the socialist countries. Now 63 countries in all regions have economic relations with Vietnam, among which the Soviet Union and the socialist nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance are our most important strategic trading partners.

Exports to the socialist countries account for an important part of our country's export index. In 1960, they accounted for 87 percent; during the 1960-1964 period for 81.7 percent; during the 1965-1973 period for 67.5 percent; during the 1974-1975 period for 69.5 percent; and during the 1976-1980 period for 70 percent. After Vietnam officially joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, within a period of 2 years (1979-1980) socialist countries accounted for 70 percent of the exports and the CEMA countries accounted for 99 percent of those exports.

The volume of goods sent to Vietnam by the socialist countries also accounts for a high ratio of our country's imports. In 1960 it accounted for 92 percent, during the 1961-1964 period for 90 percent, during the 1965-1973 period for 98 percent, during the 1974-1975 period 88.4 percent, and during the 1978-1980 period 51 percent.

Between 1981 and 1983, 75 to 80 percent of our coutnry's exports and nearly 70 percent of its imports were to or from the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and the CEMA countries.

With regard to organization, during the past 40 years the foreign trade sector has continually developed and grown with regard to organizations. Only interzone trade branches were operating during the anti-French resistance period. After the restoration of peace the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (home trade and foreign trade) was formed. In 1985 the state officially set up the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which at first consisted only of some combined commercial units. Now the foreign trade organizational network has been expanded from the central level down to the localities. At the central level there are 18 specialized and combined export-import general corporations, nearly all of which have branches at Hai Phong, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City. In addition, there have taken form such export-import service units as transportation, shipping-receiving, testing, inspection, and other units, and a system of management departments.

After the foreign trade sector was formed, in the localities there were only organized commercial offices to purchase export goods for the state. Now all provinces have set up corporation federations or export corporation federations. Eighteen provinces and municipalities have been authorized to engage directly in exporting and importing. All districts have foreign trade organizations and more than 70 percent keep independent economic accounting books.

Vietnam's Prestige Is Steadily Increasing

Our nation, which 40 years ago did not appear on world maps, has caught up with the times. At first, no one had heard of it, but the word "Vietnam" became a symbol of independence, freedom, and revolutionary heroism in the present era, and has become a banner of the oppressed nations of the world.

At first, no nation recognized Vietnam, but during the 1950-1954 period we established diplomatic relations with 11 nations. That number increased to 34 in 1964 and 70 in 1974. At present, 112 nations of the world have diplomatic relations with Vietnam, including 28 European nations, 29 Asian nations, 39 African nations, 13 nations in North and South america, and 3 Oceanic nations.

Vietnam has also become a member of many international organizations, including such important nations as the United Nation, the Nonaligned Movement, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, etc. In its capacity as a member of the United Nations, Vietnam is active in nearly 30 organs and organizations of the UN or supported by it, in 6 UN commissions and organizations in the Asia-Pacific region, and in more than 20 other international organizations.

5616
CSO: 4209/346

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

RECENT ECONOMIC POLICIES EXPLAINED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 66-68

[Reference Materials column: "Some Recently Promulgated Policies"]

[Text] In order to implement the resolutions of the fifth and sixth plenums of the Party Central Committee (fifth term) and Political Bureau Resolution No x19-NQ/TW, dated 17 July 1984, regarding economic relations between our country and foreign countries, and to systematize the import-export management policies to ensure the principle of state monopoly in foreign trade and unify the management of foreign exchange, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Council of Ministers have issued many documents on organizing and arranging the production and management of exports and imports, policies to encourage a number of export products, the implementation and fulfillment of the mission of developing sources of export goods, etc. On 15 June 1985 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 177-HDBT on policies and measures for promoting exports and strengthening import-export management. That document made stipulations regarding many aspects: the responsibility the ministries, sectors, localities, and production bases; the mission of producing export goods and returning them over to the state; the policy of producing additional local export goods or producing them according to plan but without the state providing all of the production conditions; policies regarding rewards and punishment, etc. That Decision stipulated the unification of exports and imports nationwide. It concentrates exports in the hands of the state and the state has a monopoly with regard to foreign trade. Furthermore, the ministries, localities, and bases may take the initiative in exploiting their existing potential in order to produce many export goods to meet the increasingly larger import needs of the nation and of the sectors, localities, and units.

The document clearly states that the ministries, provinces, districts, and production units have the obligations of developing clearly states that the ministries, provinces, districts,a nd production units have the obligations of developing the production of export goods to contribute to expanding export-import activities, and mobilizing all potential of the state and the people, and of both the central level and the local level, to promote the production of export goods in accordance with a division of labor and with the foreign trade management mechanism of the state. In order to fulfill those obligations, the decision admonishes the ministries, provinces, districts, and production units to complete the drafting of plans in order to make rational and effective use of the land, natural resources, and labor, on the basis of long-range plans and annual plans. Plans to develop the production of exports and export-import plans are parts of the economic development plans of the ministries, provinces, districts, and production units. The responsibility of the state toward the production of export goods is to step up both horizontal and vertical investment in the production of export goods and the raw materials for making export goods. The State Planning Commission must ensure the balancing of all conditions required by the plans to produce export goods, such as capital, materials, raw materials, electricity, etc. The State Bank is responsible for giving priority to the use of some domestic capital to lend to develop production, and for sponsoring the localities and economic organizations which borrow foreign capital. The ministries and provinces must organize the strict observance of the legal state norms regarding turning over goods to the central echelon for export, and must draft plans and assign plan norms in correct accordance with the spirit of Decision 159-HDBT, dated 8 December 1984.

That Decision specifically stipulated the conditions necessary for the production of export goods. With regard to the assignment of materials and merchandise norms, it is necessary to include grain and the essential consumer goods in order to produce export goods and purchase them for the central echelon. The Decision stated that: "1) Organization which are assigned legal norms regarding the production and delivery of export goods are assigned materials norms regarding the production of export goods. 2) With regard to export goods produced by economic installations directly managed by the ministries, the state assigns materials norms to the managing ministries so that they they can be supplied to the localities. 3) With regard to the export goods produced in the economic installations managed directly by the localities, the state assigns materials and goods norms, including grain, when there is a need) to the general corporations or to the enterprise federations. 4) Materials distributed by the state cannot be used for the production of export goods for other purposes." The materials supply organs are responsible for implementing the system of supplying the full amounts in accordance with the specifications and quality, to the right places and at the right times, and in correct accordance with state prices.

In order to ensure the confidence of customers in the export products, the Decision prohibited the production of goods which do not meet quality standards. With regard to the state purchase prices, in order to stimulate production and improve quality the decision made the following adjustments:

"The state purchase prices must ensure the recovery of material and labor expenditures in accordance with rational economic-technical norms in order to produce high-quality products. The profit margin should be 10 to 20 percent higher than for products consumed domestically. On the basis of new profit norms, it is necessary to clearly determine the disparity in quality in order to strongly stimulate the production of export goods the quality of which meets or exceeds international standards."

On the part of the organizations producing export goods, in addition to the legal norms of the state they are encouraged to produce additional export goods and receive certain benefits The Decision states: "Export goods produced by the ministries and provinces which surpass the legal norms or are produced outside the legal norms are regarded as export goods belonging to the ministries and provinces. The ministries and provinces may export directly or commission exports. If because of ad hoc requirements of the central echelon the ministries and provinces are requested to turn over export goods to it, they will receive the same benefits as if commissioning exports. The ministries, provinces, and production units receive 70 to 90 percent of the foreign exchange when they export directly or commission exports. The rest of the foreign exchange is paid into the central foreign exchange fund. Furthermore, the Decision states that a number of provinces in the northern mountain and Central Highlands regions, and mountain-region districts in a number of other localities are exempted from paying foreign exchange into the central fund for a period of 5 years after they produce export products. Other places experiencing difficulties will be considered for exemptions or reductions in the payment of foreign exchange into the central fund for a certain period of time.

With regard to the system of rewards and punishments vis-a-vis the turning over of export goods, the document states the following about monetary bonuses: "Collective production units which fulfill the state plan norms regarding the production and turning over of export goods will receive monetary bonuses equal to four to five percent of the value of the contract. Central state units and localities which fulfill the plan norms are allowed to use 10 percent of the foreign exchange left over after deducting deposits into the foreign exchange fund to import materials and raw materials. Units exporting goods to a certain market have the right to use foreign exchange in that market to import goods from it. If central export-import organizations borrow foreign exchange from the foreign trade bank or from foreign countries for production, after repaying the principal and interest they are allowed to keep 70 percent of the foreign trade earned beyond the norm.

If a ministry or province does not fulfill its obligation to turn over export products according to legal norms or do not pay the required amount of foreign exchange, the foreign trade branch is authorized to deduct from the internal foreign exchange account of the ministry or province. If those funds are insufficient they must be made up from next year`s funds, the ministry or province will be forbidden to continue to participate directly in exporting.

The Decision also makes stipulations regarding the importation of production means and the essential consumer goods. Especially, it prohibits the importation of luxury goods, goods that we can produce in sufficient quantities, and goods that are not in accord with the policies of the state. Finally, the decision made stipulations intended to ensure the principle of the state having a monopoly with regard to foreign trade and foreign exchange.

On 12 July 1985 the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 205-HDBT regarding the promulgation of regulations concerning the organization and activities of the enterprise councils. The Decree stated:

--Regarding the function and mission of the enterprise councils, in order to improve the management of state enterprises, the enterprises may set up enterprise councils, which are organizations which advise the enterprise director with regard to production-commercial activities.

--Regarding the mission of the enterprise councils, they may contribute opinions regarding economic-social draft plans (long-range and annual plans), he improvement of production techniques, designing new products, scientific research, improving productivity and product quality, effectively using the production capacities, raw materials, materials, and capital of the enterprise, ways to improve management and lower production costs, etc.

The structure of the enterprise councils includes the director, who is chairman of enterprise council, the deputy director, the key cadres, and workers with ability and experience in production and commerce. They total about 10 people.

--Regarding the relations among the enterprise council, the director, and the other organizations in the enterprise: The members of the council must manifest a spirit of collective mastership and have a sense of responsibility toward the opinions that are contributed. The enterprise council does not replace or duplicate the functions of the other councils. The opinions contributed by the council are advisory opinions and the right to decide still belongs to the director. If the opinions of the director and the enterprise director differ, the opinion of the director is implemented, while the director reports the opinion of the council to the upper echelon.

5616
CSO: 4209/316

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

DONG NAI PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1986 PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Thien Anh: "Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee Conference on Measures To Fulfill 1986 Plan"]

[Text] Between 6 and 11 January the Dong Nai provincial party committee held a plenary meeting which included the key leadership cadres of the sectors and sections in the province, in order to explain the resolution of the 9th Plenum of the Party Central Committee regarding the direction and missions of the 1986 economic-social plan. After discussing, and reaching unanimity regarding, the assessment by the Central Committee regarding the status of the implementation of the 1985 state plan, the conference devoted much time to reviewing the status of the fulfillment of the regular missions of the locality and to discussing measures to victoriously fulfill the 1986 state plan, in order to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress.

The party organization and people of Dong Nai won an economic victory, especially with regard to a number of principal norms set forth by the third term of the Provincial Party Congress, and attained and surpassed the 1985 plan. The province essentially completed the transformation of agriculturte and brought 84 percent of the peasant households and land into collective livelihood. Many all-out efforts were made in cultural-social activities, which underwent new development. The political work and social order and safety were assured. However, those results do not yet correspond to the province's potential and strength. The principal reason is that because of the bureaucratic centralism-state subsidization management mechanism the initiative of the basic and district levels has not yet been brought into play.

With regard to the direction and missions of the 1986 plan, the provincial party committee set forth a number of norms. Agriculture will continue to be regarded as an important front. Intensive cultivation measures will be stepped up. The land utilization ratio will be increased to 1.8. Efforts will be made to attain 520,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent. Such industrial crops as coffee, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, and pepper will be developed, and the people will be encouraged to raise livestock and poultry in order to have 250,000 hogs and 83,000 water buffaloes and cattle. Production will be reorganized and there will be a new division of labor. labor will be distributed throughout the district, small industry, handicrafts, and the food processing and export goods industries will be strongly developed. Efforts will be made to attain a total production value of 219 million dong (new money), in which small industry and handicrafts will account for 106 million dong. Some 10,200 hectares will be afforested, including 1,000 hectares of forest which will provide raw materials for paper making. Fifteen thousand tons of shrimp and fish will be caught and 45,000 tons of salt will be produced. We will improve the activity mode and strengthen and improve the quality of the distribution-circulation mode along the lines of eliminating intermediaries, stabilizing the market and prices, and controlling more than 80 percent of wholesale sales and 70 percent of retail sales on the social market. The province will apply measures in all regards and the sectors will buy at the source, sell directly to the consumers, improve the operational mode of the financial and banking sectors in accordance with the new mechanism, fulfill the requirements of economic and social development, and promote export-import activities. The quality of the production and commerce of the cooperatives and production collectives will be improved. We will strengthen the material-technical bases of socialism, promote public health, culture, education, and physical education and sports, strengthen national defense education among all the people, develop and defend the Fatherland, and contribute to fulfilling our international obligations.

To fulfill the 1986 state plan, the Dong Nai provincial party committee has determined that it is necessary to concretize the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th resolutions of the Party Central Committee in view of the actual conditions of the province, concentrate on doing a good job of improving prices, salaries, and money, truly renovate the management mechanism, ensure the right of the basic level to take the initiative in production and commerce, and expand the authority and responsibility of the district echelon in organizing production and in economic-social management. The provincial party committee pays special attention to building strong party organizations at all levels, and regards that as a decisive condition for determining the victorious fulfillment of the 1986 economic-social plan.

5616
CSO: 4209/308

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HAI PHONG STRENGTHENS MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "Hai Phong Strengthens Market and Price Management"]

[Text] The municipality of Hai Phong is positively endeavoring to manage the market and prices with many new measures. The municipality is guiding the expansion of the right of the basic level to take the initiative in production and commerce, and is resolving all problems on the spot to create conditions for further promoting agricultural and industrial production, including small industry, handicrafts, and the family economy, and for producing many products, such as grain, food products, and consumer goods. The municipality has applied rational state purchase prices in order to strengthen its control of goods. In addition to controlling the local sources of goods, the municipality has expanded the forming of commercial alliances with the localities, especially Ho Chi Minh City, to ensure varied, rich sources of goods.

The state commercial sector and the marketing cooperatives are going all-out to provide lively, dynamic, and responsive service, and make service the goal and commerce the means, without holding back or hoarding goods. Experience proves that hoarding goods is very dangerous and not only creates an artificial scarcity on the market but enables the bad people to take advantage of openings to attack us in many ways.

Hai Phong has closely combined the efforts of state commerce and marketing cooperatives with the reorganization and transformation of small merchants, and regards that as an extremely important matter which contributes to price management. The municipal party committee sent 500 administrative and professional cadres of many municipality sectors to the subwards to participate in market management and the transformation of private merchants. They went to the markets and neighborhoods to monitor each household and individual in all economic components, and to promptly deal with violations of price discipline. Depending on the changes in the situation, the municipality set special tax rates for small merchants to regulate the incomes of those who did not strictly maintain prices or sell at the fixed prices.

The municipality has adopted the policy of selling goods at uniform prices in the municipality, except for the price of grain sold to workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, which remains the same as it was at the beginning of the new salary mechanism.

5616
CSO: 4209/328

HANOI ON PROBLEM OF MANIPULATION OF PORK PRICES

BK181431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] At present, all the ward-level marketing cooperatives in Hanoi are engaged in the slaughter of hogs for sale. Although there have been some difficulties obtaining the supply of slaughter hogs, cooperatives are still able to maintain sales of an average of 30 metric tons of pork per day.

However, due to the absorption of small traders into trade business and the laxity of management characterized by a tendency to lean heavily on assigning quotas for trade returns and the surrender of profits without paying any attention to transformative indoctrination, not a small number of ward-level marketing cooperatives have been manipulated by people who have dishonestly declared their volume of trade and followed administrative procedures only for form's sake in order to evade slaughter tax. They have also raised the price of pork at will.

The market control forces have detected and dealt with many cases involving marketing cooperatives which have violated trade rules such as evading slaughter tax, increasing prices at will, weighing pork dishonestly, and selling pork affected by diseases.

In order to rectify pork trade, since early March the people's committees of various precincts have reexamined the trade of pork at various ward-level marketing cooperatives and have detected a number of people who have posed as cooperative members or hog raisers so that they could engage in the pork trading business.

Various wards and market management boards have exercised strict control over the number of hogs purchased and sold every day. A number of localities have fixed the pork price for marketing cooperatives, allowing a price difference of 5-7 percent as compared with the price set by the state-run trade sector.

/6662
CSO: 4209/393

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY BANK ISSUES NEW REGULATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Some New Regulations of the Ho Chi Minh City Bank"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Bank has promulgated a number of new regulations regarding banking activities. We would like to introduce the following principal points:

In order to ensure that the enterprises have financial autonomy and take the initiative in production and commerce in the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the bank will apply the following measures, which have the nature of principles:

1. The bank must organize the rapid collection of cash and pay out cash fully and promptly, as well as in making transfers from the units' deposit accounts, in the spirit of the account holders being the "lenders" and the bank being the "borrower."

The enterprise directors have full authority in using the various kinds of funds deposited in the bank by the units. If the funds are used illegally, the directors are responsible before the law. The bank will not intervene in decisions to use the units' internal capital and bank deposits. The bank will carry out cash audits in accordance with the state's current cash management policy.

The size of cash accounts for each unit will be agreed to by the unit and the bank on the basis of the unit's requirements, in order to ensure that the unit takes the initiative in production and commerce, and so that cashwill not stagnate in the units.

2. On the basis of the plan norms assigned by the state (plans are drafted at the basic level), the bank will calculate and mobilize capital to ensure that capital is lent in adequate amounts and promptly, in accordance with the requirements of the economic units, within the maximum capital mobilization capabilities of the bank, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the borrowed capital.

In general, the credit relationship between the bank and the economic units is one of relations between the "lender"--the bank--and the "borrower"--the economic unit, after the two parties have signed credit contracts. However, the bank, as the "lender," bears full responsibility and takes the initiative, along with the unit, in creating all favorable conditions for the unit to borrow money to fulfill its plan norms, while at the same time helping the unit carry out effective economic accounting and socialist commerce. If a unit requests a loan according to a new production plan, it would be best if the bank would send a competent cadre to participate in drafting the plan from the beginning, so that it can be implemented immediately after it is approved, to avoid the situation of the unit waiting until the plan has been drafted and approved before submitting it to the bank to add, reduce, and audit, which stretches things out. Furthermore, the bank cadres may not have through technical knowledge.

Once a credit contract has been signed the bank must promptly pay the full amount of capital, including the necessary cash, according to the unit's requirements and production or commercial schedule. The head of the unit borrowing the capital has full authority and is responsible for using that capital in accordance with two principles: a) Using capital in correct accordance with the credit contract that has been signed; b) Using capital in such a way as to attain economic effectiveness and repaying the principal and interest to the bank on time. The bank exercises control in the process of implementing contracts (it had previously exercised control in the process of drafting the plan).

The bank will apply the policy of giving priority in credit to units which attain economic effectiveness in production and commerce or repay their principal and interest on schedule. It will do away with troublesome paperwork and many types of complicated credit and only apply two types of credit both within and without plans.

In the discussion process, as well as when implementing credit contracts, the bank and the unit are equal and are mutually responsible, in accordance with the credit contract that has been signed. If one party violates the credit contract it must make monetary restitution for the harm it has done the restitution money is deducted from the residual profits of the unit).

3. The production and commercial units are authorized to open an account at the city bank branch most convenient for them. a unit located in a certain district does not necessarily have to open an account at the bank in that district.

The units with bank accounts must settle their accounts through the bank. The bank is responsible for organizing the rapid, convenient, and accurate settling of accounts in the locality or with other localities. Therefore, the bank must amend and approve the accounts settlement forms and organization so that they can be appropriate to the conditions and the production-commercial activities, and must take the initiative, be responsive, and meet the requirements of the units, such as expanding the use of the various kinds of checks to settle accounts among the economic components and among the people, settling accounts by telephone or telex among banks in different localities.

Monetary restitution must be made when the bank makes a mistake or is late in settling accounts, and thus harms the unit.

The bank is responsible for for disseminating the specific contents of settlement forms which do not use cash among the units. The purchasing an selling parties have full authority in selecting appropriate non-cash settlement forms, which are stipulated in contracts, and each party is responsible for honestly settling accounts with each other. If a party is tardy it must make monetary restitution to the other party.

5616
CSO: 4209/308

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

HCM CITY PARTY EDUCATION COURSES--During the first 6 months of 1985, Ho Chi Minh City was active in both regards: training core cadres and teaching socialism to the masses. Seven thousand workers and civil servants participated in general political political study and 20,000 Youth Union members participated in the study of Marxism-Leninism. In addition to its mission of training key precinct, district, and municipal cadres, the Nguyen Van Cu Party School held an additional course for 204 key cadres at the village and subprecinct levels. The municipal in-service political theory school held graduation examinations for 624 students and cooperated with the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School to hold classes to improve the economic management knowledge of 516 leadership cadres at the municipal, precinct, and district levels. The precinct and distsrict party schools held training classes for 783 new party members, 2,644 party candidates, and 3,471 youths and core cadres outside the party. They held eight elementary theory classes for 609 students, seven classes (722 students) for industrial-commercial transformation cadres, and three in-service economic management classes for 500 students. [Text] [Hanoi TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Oct 85 p 70] 5616

CSO: 4209/316

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jan 86

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in English Jan 86

[Text]

Le Tam--New year's letter 2

Vo Nguyen Giap--To acquire a deeper notion on the special importance of the sea, to strive to the utmost to build a scientifico-technical sea-potential, to build and develop the economic and social life on the sea-zone of our country more solidly every day (the end). 3

Le Van Dy--Scientifico-technical activities of the branch industrial chemistry in the last 5 year plan and orientations for 1986-90. 8

Tran Lum, Bui Dong Tai--Scientifico-technical activities in 1981-85 and tasks for 1986-90 of the Ministry of mechanics and metallurgy. 12

Phan Xuan Dot--Scientifico-technical work in the branch forestry in the last 5 years and orientations for the 5 years to come. 15

Tran Duc Luong--30 years of the branch geology with the work of material and mineral survey. 18

Nguyen Van Qui--Researches in meteorology and hydrology in the 5 previous years. 21

Tran Anh Vinh--Some results in scientifico technical researches in mining. 26

Tran Nhat Anh--On some problems in the development of the branch aquatic products for the period 1986-2000. 30

Nguyen Ngoc King--5 years of activity of the programme 02-06 (the tea-plant). 34

Thai Ba Minh--Through the wares and works displayed at the Exposition--Fair by the Ministry of mechanics and metallurgy. 39

Vu Hy Chuong--On the task of scientifico-technical statistics. 42

Pham Ngoc Due--Tran Yen accomplishes well the task of 'ground and forest leasing.' 46

News about Scientifico-technical activities 48

/9317
CSO: 4200/817

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Khắc Bình [LEE KHAWCS BINHF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 2 Dec 85 he chaired a conference to fight smuggling, blackmarketing and public property theft. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 3 Dec 85 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Biên [NGUYEENX VAWN BIEEN]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; his article on state planning appeared in the source. (Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA Oct 85 p 13).

Nguyễn Mạnh Cầm [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAAMF]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 7 Feb 86 he signed an agreement for exchange and payments of goods for 1986 with the visiting Korean Vice Minister of Foreign Trade. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Feb 86 p 4).

Nguyễn Can [NGUYEENX CAN]

Deputy Director of the North America Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6,7 Jan 86 he attended a meeting with an American MIA delegation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Jan 86 p 4).

Võ Trần Chí [VOX TRAANF CHIS]

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; he was recently interviewed by SAIGON GIAI PHONG on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 Dec 85 p 1).

Nguyễn Nhiêu Cốc [NGUYEENX NHIEEU COOCS]

Deputy Secretary of the Provincial Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; recently he welcomed the visiting Chairman of the Councils of Ministers, Pham Van Dong to his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Feb 86 p 1)

Pham Bá Diễn [PHAMJ BAS ZIEENX]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 28-29 Jan 86 he read the development and production plans for 1986-2000 to the visiting Deputy Chairman of the Councils of Ministers, Vo Van Kiet. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 86 p 1)

Bùi Thúc Dưỡng [BUIF THUCS ZUWOWNGX], *Major General

His article "Combat in Mountainous Terrain - A Basic Form of Combat" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Đàn [NGUYEENX MANHJ DANF], *Colonel

His article "Air Defense at Localities in the Defense of the Fatherland" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Để [NGUYEENX MANHJ DEEF], deceased

*Deputy Director of a Department, State Planning Commission; member of the CPV, born on 15 May 1927 at Tinh Phong Village, Son Tinh, Nghia Binh Province he died on 21 Feb 86 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital after a long illness. (NHAN DAN 22 Feb 86 p 4)

Lê Xuân Đồng [LEE XUAAN DOONG]

Deputy Chief of the Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; on 18 Feb 86 he attended the 7th anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchia Peace Treaty. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Duy Gia [NGUYEENX ZUY GIA]

Director General of the Vietnam State Bank; on 12 Feb 86 he attended a reception to welcome a delegation of the International Banking for Economic Cooperation to Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Feb 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYEENX NAM HAIR], deceased

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; born 1927 at Tan Lap village, My Van, Hai Hung Province; Member of the CPV; he died on 18 Feb 86 of a sudden illness at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 86 p 1)

[Note: Dương Hán, Major General

Commander of the Schools Department is one and the same person as Nguyen Duong Han previously reported holding that position (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 86 and (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 85 p 3)]

Tô Hoài [TOO HOAIF]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian People; on 21 Feb 86 he was at a ceremony to accept flood reliefs for the flood victims of Binh Tri Thien Province. (NHAN DAN 22 Feb 86 p 1)

Trần Hoan [TRAANF HOAN]

Director of the North America Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Director of the Vietnamese office for American MIAs; on 6, 7 Jan 86 he attended a meeting with an American MIA delegation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Jan 86 p 4)

Đỗ Xuân Hợp [DOOX XUAAN HOWPJ] Major General, deceased

Delegate to the 2nd-7th National Assembly; Standing member of the 4th National Assembly; Deputy Chairman of the Social Health Committee of the 6th National Assembly; former President of the Military Medical University; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, 3rd and 4th terms; Standing member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party, Hanoi Municipality; Deputy Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Hanoi Municipality; former Chairman of the Surgery Department of the Medical College; former Chairman of the Vietnam Red Cross; Deputy Chairman of the Vietnam Medical Association; he died following an illness on 17 Dec 85. (NHAN DAN 20 Dec 85 p 4)

Lê Hợp [LEE HOWPJ], Colonel

He was mentioned in an article as the escort for a Hungarian visitor. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jan 86 p 3)

Phạm Khai [PHAMJ KHAI]

Minister of Electric Power; on 22 Jan 86 he was present at the reading of the progress reports on the Da River project held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 86 p 1)

Đỗ Hữu Khởi [DOOX HUWUWX KHOWIR]

Member of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other People; Secretary General of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; on 18 Feb 86 he attended the 7th anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchia Peace Treaty. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 86 p 4)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Chairman of the Central Economic Zoning Committee; on 28,29 Jan 86, he reviewed a draft plan for Dac Lac and Binh Tri Thien provinces. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 86 p 1)

Bạch Ngọc Liễn [BACHJ NGOCJ LIEENX], alias Vu Quang [VUX QUANG], *Major General, deceased

Born in 1927 at Tien Hoa Village, Duy Tien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Deputy Commander of the Political Institute; Chief of the Rear Services Political School; member of the CPV; he died on 13 Feb 86 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 86 p 4)

Nông Đức Mạnh [NOONG DUWCS MANHJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV, Bac Thai Province; his article about the statistics branch in Bac Thai appeared in the cited source. (THONG KE Sep 85 p 3)

Trần Mạnh [TRAANF MANHJ]

Director of the Civil Aviation General Department; on 20 Jan 86 he attended the opening of the Vietnam Aviation Agency in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 86 p 4)

Trần Mân [TRAANF MAAN]

Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Military Forces; recently he attended a seminar on using abstinence from alcohol as a prerequisite for an award. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 3 Dec 85 p 1)

Phạm Mược [PHAMJ MUWOWCJ], Colonel

Commander of the Anh Dung Artillery Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jan 86 p 4)

Phạm Đức Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; his article "Strengthen the Statistics Branch in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province" appeared in the cited source. (THONG KE Sep 85 p 3)

Trương Văn Ngộ [TRUWOWNG VAWN NGOOJ], *Colonel

Political officer of the 470th Engineer Division; he was mentioned in an article which said he was one of the escorting officers for a Hungarian visitor. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 86 p 3)

Trần Xuân Nhị [TRAANF XUAAN NHIJ]

*Vice Minister of Education; on 14-21 Jan 86 he headed a delegation to visit the PRK to exchange educational cooperation between two countries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jan 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Di Niên [NGUYEENX ZI NIEEN]

*Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 6,7 Jan 86 he attended a meeting with an American MIA delegation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Jan 86 p 4)

Hoang Bao Son [HOANGF BAOR SOWN], Aka Do Van Khue [DOOR VAWN KHUEE], deceased

Born on 10 Nov, 1926 at Hai Duong City, Hai Hung Province; member of the CPV; Specialist 8th level at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Australia; former SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Hungary and Thailand; he died on 19 Dec 85 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital after a serious illness. (NHAN DAN 20 Dec 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Cơ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the SRV; recently the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria accepted Minister Thach's invitation to visit Vietnam in the near future. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 86 p 1)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hai Phong Municipality; on 8 Feb 86 he welcomed the visiting Chairman of the Councils of State Truong Chinh to his municipality. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Feb 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Thi [NGUYEENX MINH THI], *Colonel

Commander of the Rear Services Engineer School; he was commended in an article about his songs. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Huy Thìn [NGUYEENX HUY THINF], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928 at Di Cu Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; former Chief Political officer of the 330th Group, 3rd Military Region; member of the CPV; he died on 11 Feb 86 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Feb 86 p 4)

Trần Sơn Thủy [TRAANF SOWN THUYR]

Vice Minister of Forestry; his article on afforestation appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 86 p 2)

[Note: he was previously reported as Trần Xuân Thủy [TRAANF XUAAN THUYR] THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 9 Nov 84 p 7]

Phan Tiến Trình [PHAN TIEENS TRINHF]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Dac Lac Province; on 28-29 Jan 86 he read the development and production plans for 1986-2000 to the visiting Deputy Chairman of the Councils of Ministers Vo Van Kiet. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 86 p 1)

[Note: He was previously reported as Phan Tấn Trình [PHAN TAANS TRINHF]]

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINH]

Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; on 22 Jan 86 he attended a scientific conference on President Ho Chi Minh and revolution morality held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Vũ [NGUYEENX CHIS VUX]

*Alternate Member of the SRV Central Committee; Minister of Light Industry; on 7 Jan 86 he welcomed a Soviet delegation who visited Vietnam for the inauguration of the Da river project. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Jan 86 p 1)

Note: previously recorded as Nguyễn Chí Vụ [NGUYEENX CHIS VUX]

Nguyễn Chí Vụ [NGUYEENX CHIS VUJ], see Nguyễn Chí Vũ [NGUYEENX CHI VUJ]

Nguyễn Thị Yến [NGUYEENX THIJ YEENS]

Vice Minister of the Ministry of Food Industry; recently she visited a sugar factory with Vice Chairman of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. (NHAN DAN 22 Feb 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Khánh Vinh [NGUYEENX KHANHS VINH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1922 at Thanh Luong Village, Quang Dien District, Binh Tri Thien Province; member of the CPV; retired and former member of the 100th Department of the Defense Ministry; he died on 4 Feb 86 in Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Feb 86 p 4).

/7358
CSO: 4209/401

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF NGOAI THUONG SEP 85

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Sep 85 p 36

[Text] Speeches by Our Party and State Leadership Cadres in Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day (2 September) pp 3-7

Thoughts on the New Management Mechanism With Regard to Foreign Trade Activities pp 8-10
(Article by Nguyen Manh Tan [NGUYEENX MANHJ TAAN])

Some Forms of Alliances and Joint Operations in Exporting-Importing pp 11-13
(Article by Dac Chau [DAWCS CHAAU])

Exporting in Nghe Tinh pp 14-18
(Article by Le Xuan Tuu [LEE XUAAN TUWUR])

Documentary Materials: Principal Accomplishments During 40 Years of Our Country's Construction and Economic-Social Development pp 19-23

News of the World Economy and Commodity Market: The Maritime Products Market at the End of August 1985 pp 24-27

This Issue's Story: A Merchant's Trip pp 28-34

5616
CSO: 4209/346

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN SEP 85

Hanoi TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Sep 85 p 63

[Text] Motive Force and the High Tide of Revolution pp 1-6
(Article by Hoang Tung [HOANGF TUNGF])

Continue To Explain and Implement the Complete Sytem of Directives of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee in the Agricultural-Forestry-Fishing Sphere pp 7-14
(Article by Nguyen Thanh Binh [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF])

Fully Understand Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee, Manage the Economy According to Laws pp 15-18
(Article by Le Duy [LEE ZUY])

Study and Research

Some Problems Regarding Methodology in the Sphere of Defending National Security in the New Phase pp 19-25
(Article by Le Quang Thanh [LEE QUANG THANHF])

Some Basic Contents That Must Receive Attention When Introducing the Lesson "The Economic Management Mechanism and the Renovation of the Economic Management Management Mechanism in Our Country" in Provincial Party Schools pp 26-33
(Article by Luu Quang Quan [LUWU QUANG QUANS])

Exchange of Opinions

The Labor Collective--a Sphere of Scientific Communism pp 34-36
(Article by Do Tu [DOO TUW])

Clearly Understand the True Nature and Manifestatiions of Bureaucratic Centralism and State Subsidies in Our Country's Economic Management Mechanism at Present pp 37-42
(Article by Luu Cong Thu [LUWU COONG THUW])

The Position, Objectives, and Missions of the Communist Movement, International Workers, and National Liberation Movement Course pp 43-47
(Article by Vo Tu Thanh [VOO TUWR THANHF])

Professional Experience

Teaching the Subject "The Relationship Between the Subjective Factors and the Subjective Conditions" pp 48-52
(Article by Truong Duong Quyen [TRUWOWNG ZUWOWNG QUYEENF])

Methods for Teaching Party History According to Specialized Topics pp 53-56
(Article by Nguyen Toan Minh [NGUYEENX TOANF MINH])

Scientific Information

The Nature of the Economic Mechanism pp 57-62
(Article by X. D. Zhubich)

5616
CSO: 4209/316

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN OCT 85

Hanoi TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Oct 85 p 72

[Text] Thoroughly Understand the Basic Spirit of Resolution 8 pp 1-8
(Editorial)

Tasks That Must Be Performed To Stimulate Agricultural Production pp 9-19
(Article by Nguyen Thanh Binh [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF])

Study and Research

Some Methodological Problems in the Sphere of Defending National Security in the New Phase pp 20-26
(Article by Le Quang Thanh [LEE QUANG THANHF])

Understanding Socialism and the Application of Laws pp 27-31
(Article by Ho Van Thong [HOOF VAWN THOONG])

Socialist Realism and the So-Called "Socialism in Many Forms" pp 32-36
(Article by Le Huu Nghia [LEE HUWUX NGHIAX])

Some General Features of Utopian Socialism and Communism in the Middle Ages and in Modern Times pp 37-41
(Article by Do Tu and Phan Thanh Khoi [DOOX TUW and PHAN THANH KHOOI])

On the Objective Nature of the System of Laws of Scientific Communism pp 42-47
(Article by To Van Giai and Do Khanh Tang [TOO VAWN ZIAI and DOOX KHANHS TAWNGJ])

Forty Years of Developing Vietnam's Laws pp 48-54
(Article by Le Sy [LEE SYX])

Scientific Information

Some Problems Regarding the Concept of "Economic-Social Development Strategy" pp 55-59
(Article by Luu Cong Thu [LUWU COONG THUW])

Introducing Some Legal Terms pp 60-65
(Article by Le Duy Luong [LEE ZUY ZUWOWNG])

Reference Materials

Some Newly Promulgated Economic Policies pp 66-68

News of Activities in the Sector pp 69-71

5616
CSO: 4209/316

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF NGOAI THUONG NOV 85

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Nov 85 p 36

[Text] Capabilities and Prospects for Developilng Vietnam-India Economic-Commercial Relations pp 3-5
    (Article by Le Khac [LEE KHAWCS])

The Large Scale of Vietnam-Soviet Cooperation pp 6-7

Twenty-five Years of Development and Maturization of the Foreign Trade College pp 8-9
    (Article by Nguyen Doan Dinh [NGUYEENX DOANX DINHF])

On Plans for Training Foreign Trade Cadres pp 10-13
    (Article by Vu Le Giao [VUX LEE GIAO])

On Improving the Import-Export Authorization Management Mechanization pp 14-17
    (Article by Nguyen Anh Thu [NGUYEENX ANH THUW])

Economic Contracts and Economic Arbitrators in the Situation of Renovating the Management Mechanism pp 18-24
    (Article Hong Van [HOONGF VAAN])

The Foreign Trade College and Training the Sector's Cadres pp 25-28
    (Article by Le Xuan Tuu [LEE XUAAN TUWUR])

What's New in the Pacific? pp 29-31

World Economic and Commodity Market News October 1985 pp 32-34

CSO: 4209/345

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN DEC 85

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 85 p 72

[Text] Practical Viewpoints Toward the Combat and Development of the People's Armed Forces pp 1-6
(Editorial)

Stably Advance in the New Revolutionary Strategic Status pp 7-16
(Article by Sen Gen Khamtai Siphandon)

The People's Navy and the Mission of Defending the Territorial Waters of the Fatherland pp 17-21
(Article by Vice Adm Giap Van Cuong [ZIAPS VAWN CUWOWNGF])

The Resistance War in Nam Bo--an Important Preparatory Step for the Nationwide Anti-French Resistance War (23 September 1945 to 19 December 1946) pp 22-32
(Article by Col Hoang Thanh Quang [HOANGF THANH QUANG])

Loc Binh District and the Mission of Managing Maritime Routes and Defending the Borders of the Fatherland pp 33-39
(Article by Hoang Duc Ve [HOANGF DUWCS VEEJ])

Hai Ninh Creates a Border-Coastal District Military Bastion pp 40-47
(Articleby Lt Col Dang Quy Quang [DAWNGJ QUYS QUANG]

The Alliance of China, the United States, Thailand, and Other Reactionary Powers in the Multifaceted War of Destruction in Laos pp 48-56
(Article by Tran Cong [TRAANF COONG])

The Anti-US Resistance War for National Salvation: The Development of People's War Tactics on the Military Region V Battlefield pp 57-64
(Article)

Military History Material: The Maoist Clique in Beijing and the Policy of Encroaching on the Borders of Neighboring Countries pp 65-71

5616
CSO: 4209/313

END